

THE UNIVERSITY
of EDINBURGH



Tubo-ovarian Serous Tumours

C Simon Herrington

CRUK Scotland Centre

Institute of Genetics and Cancer

University of Edinburgh

Western General Hospital

Edinburgh, UK



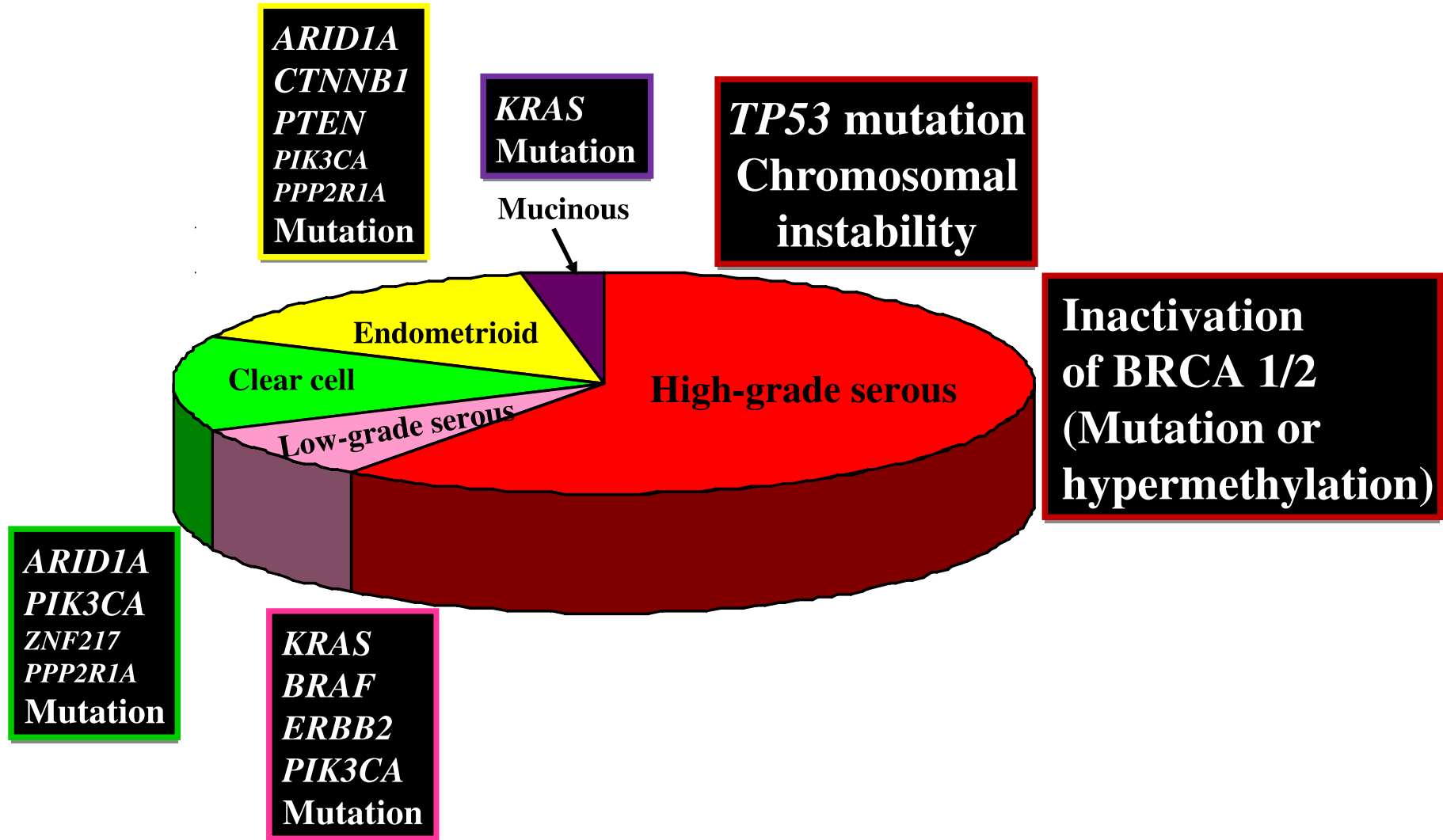
Outline

- Ovarian carcinoma classification
- High grade serous carcinoma
- Low grade serous carcinoma
- Carcinosarcoma
- Where next?

Classification of Ovarian Epithelial Tumours

Origin	Fallopian Tube		Endometriosis			Unclear	
	High-Grade Serous	Low-Grade Serous	Endometrioid	Seromucinous	Clear cell	Mucinous	Brenner
Borderline /AP	Hatched	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Green	Purple	Light Blue
Grade 1		Yellow					
Grade 2	Red	Hatched					
Grade 3	Red	Hatched					

← Carcinosarcoma →



Diagnostic Biomarkers and Beyond

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Diagnosis of Ovarian Carcinoma Cell Type is Highly Reproducible

A Transcanadian Study

Martin Köbel, MD,* Steve E. Kalloger, BSc,† Patricia M. Baker, MD,‡
Carol A. Ewanowich, MD,§ Jocelyne Arseneau, MD,|| Viktor Zhrebickiy, MD,‡
Sorani Abdulkarim, MD,¶ Samuel Leung, MSc,† Máire A. Duggan, MD,* Dan Fontaine, MD,¶
Robin Parker, MD,# David G. Huntsman, MD,† and C. Blake Gilks, MD, FRCPC†

Am J Surg Pathol 2010; 34: 984-993

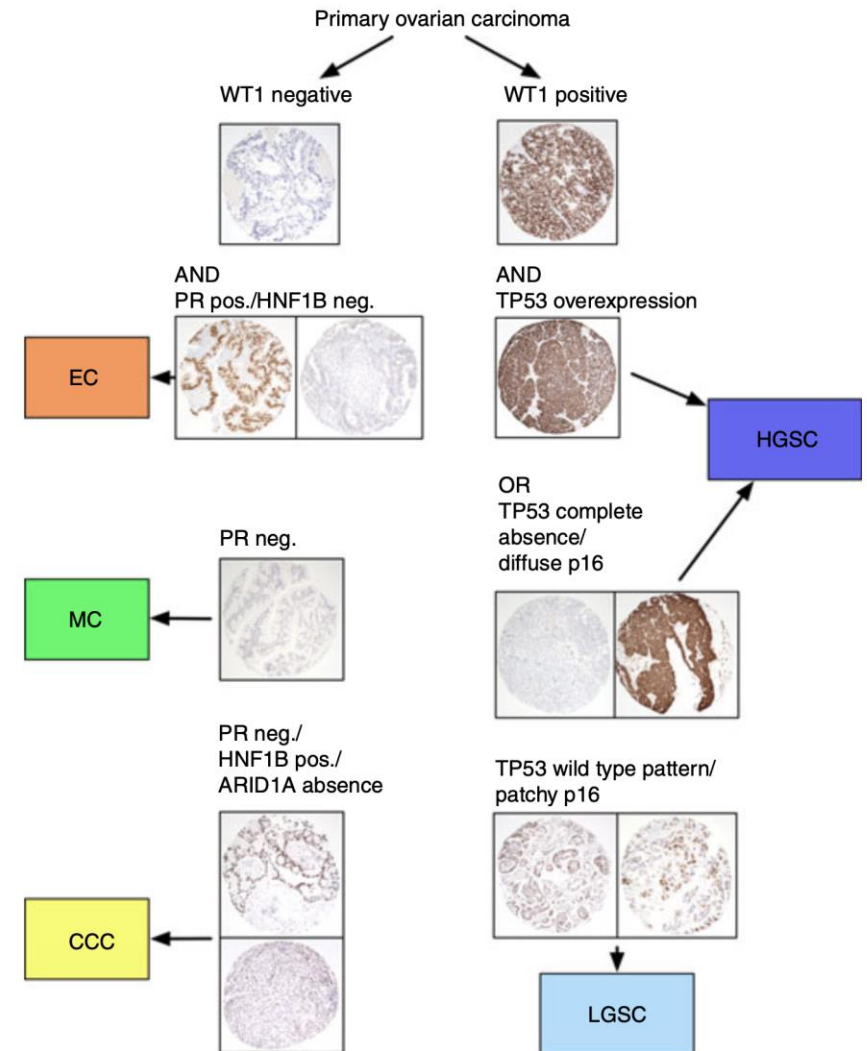
Histopathology



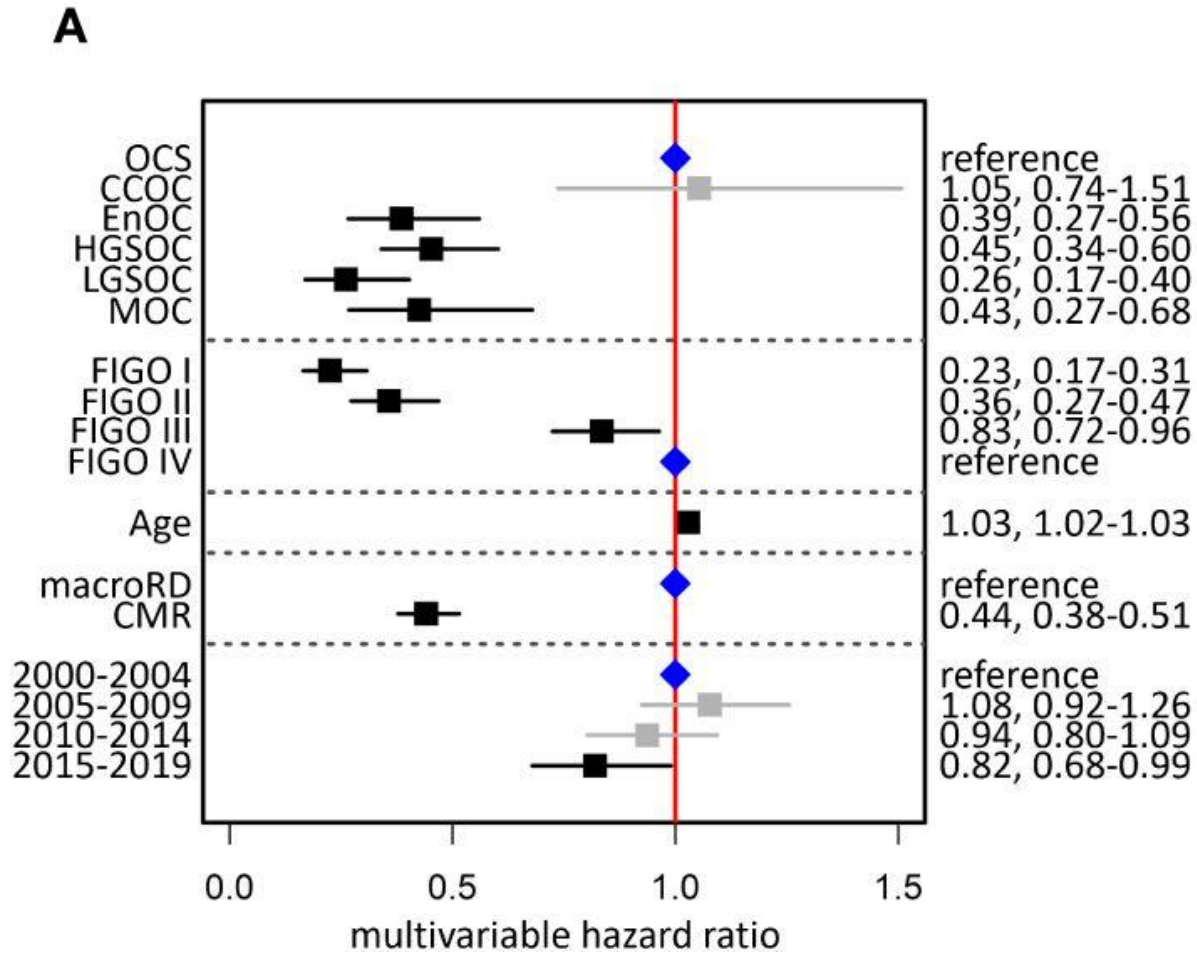
Histopathology 2014, 64, 1004–1013. DOI: 10.1111/his.12349

Ovarian carcinoma histotype determination is highly reproducible, and is improved through the use of immunohistochemistry

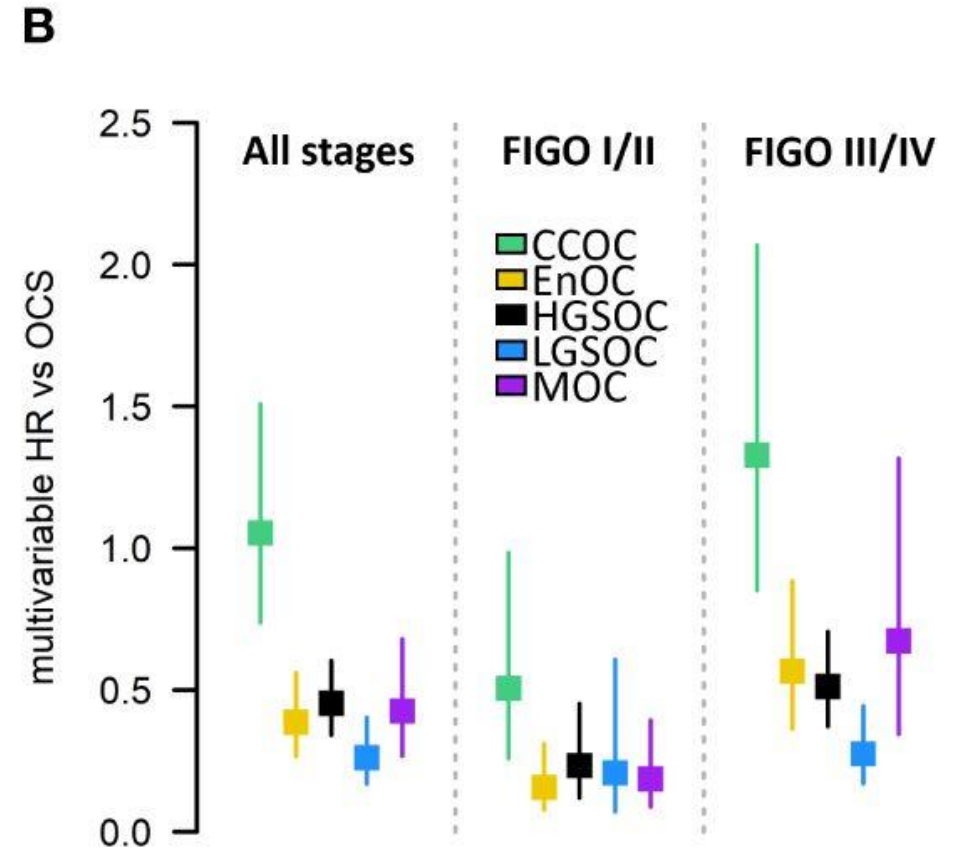
Martin Köbel, Julia Bak,¹ Björn I Bertelsen,² Olli Carpen,³ Anni Grove,⁴ Estrid S Hansen,⁵ Anne-Marie Levin Jakobsen,⁶ Marianne Lidang,⁷ Anna Måsbäck,⁸ Anna Tolf,⁹ C Blake Gilks¹⁰ & Joseph W Carlson¹¹



Histotype and Outcome

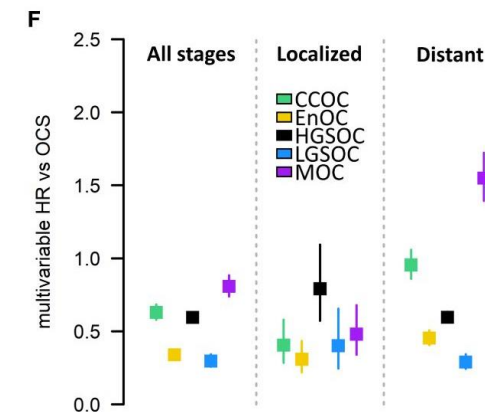
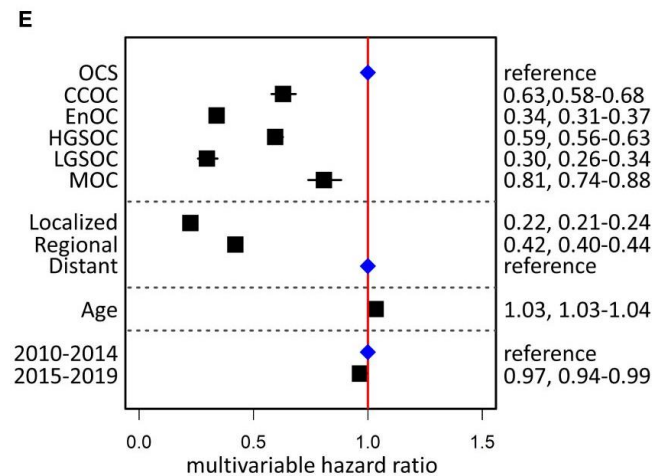
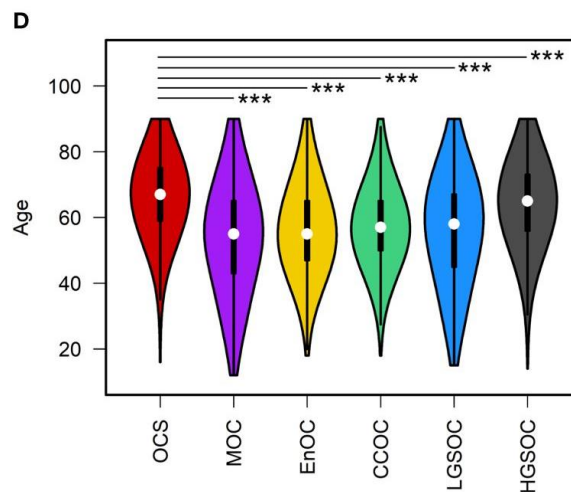
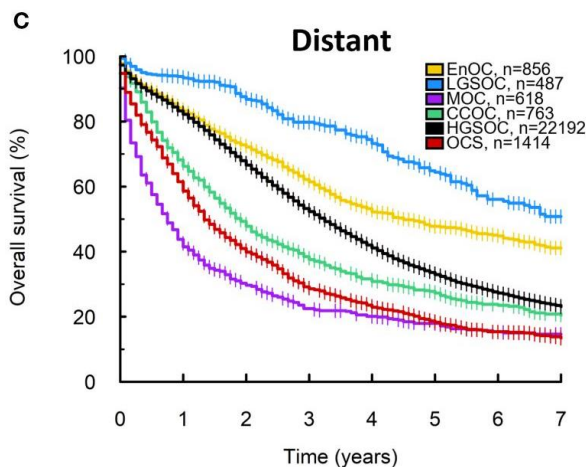
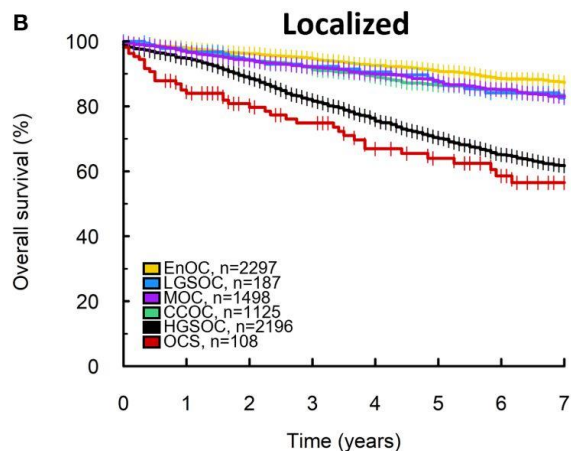
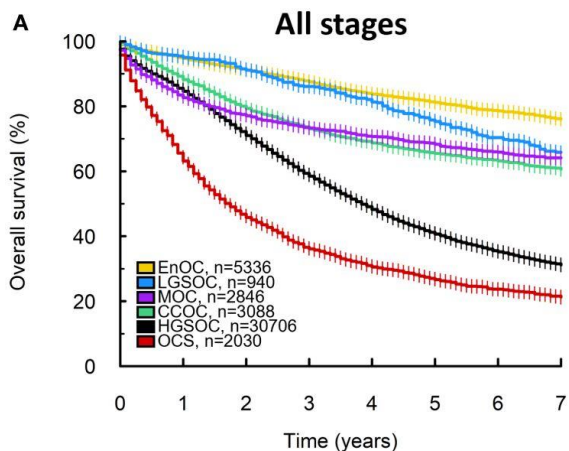


Scottish cohort, n = 2082



McFarlane et al, Front Oncol 2024; 14: 1399979

Histotype and Outcome



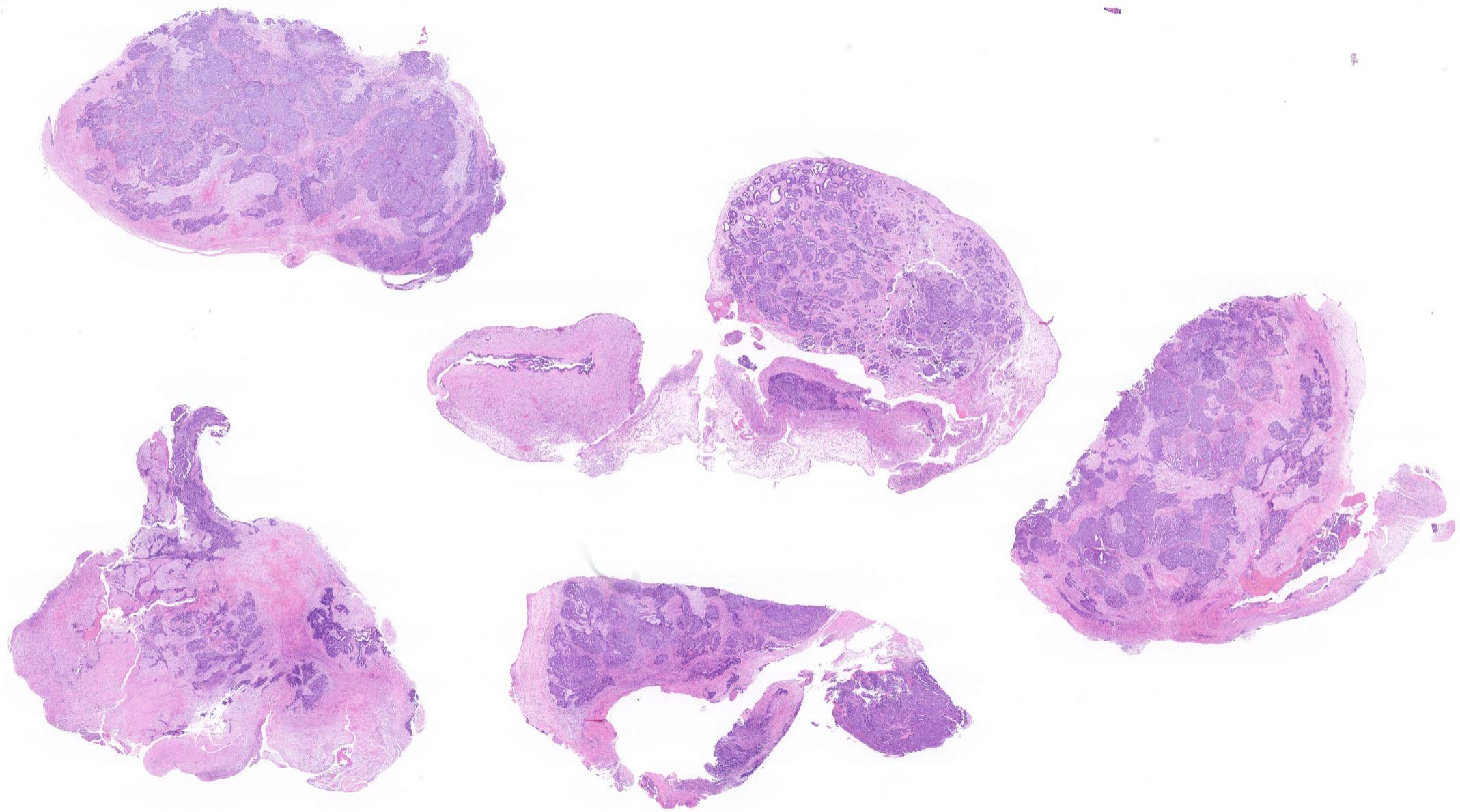
SEER cohort, n = 44946

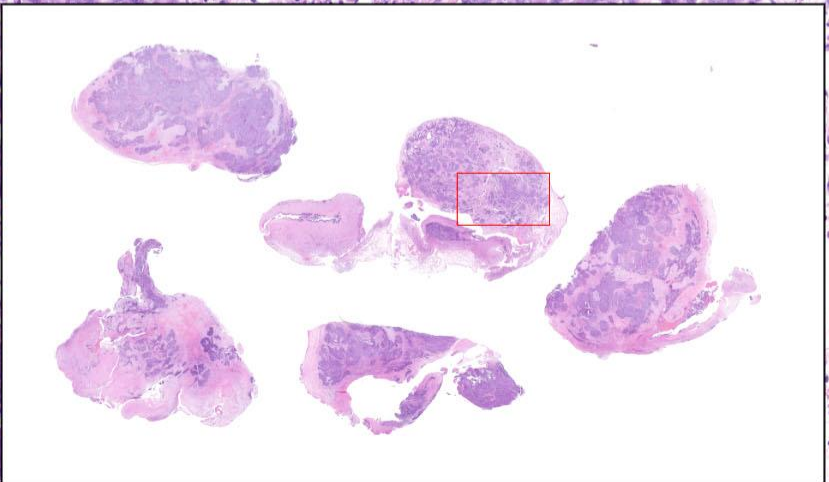
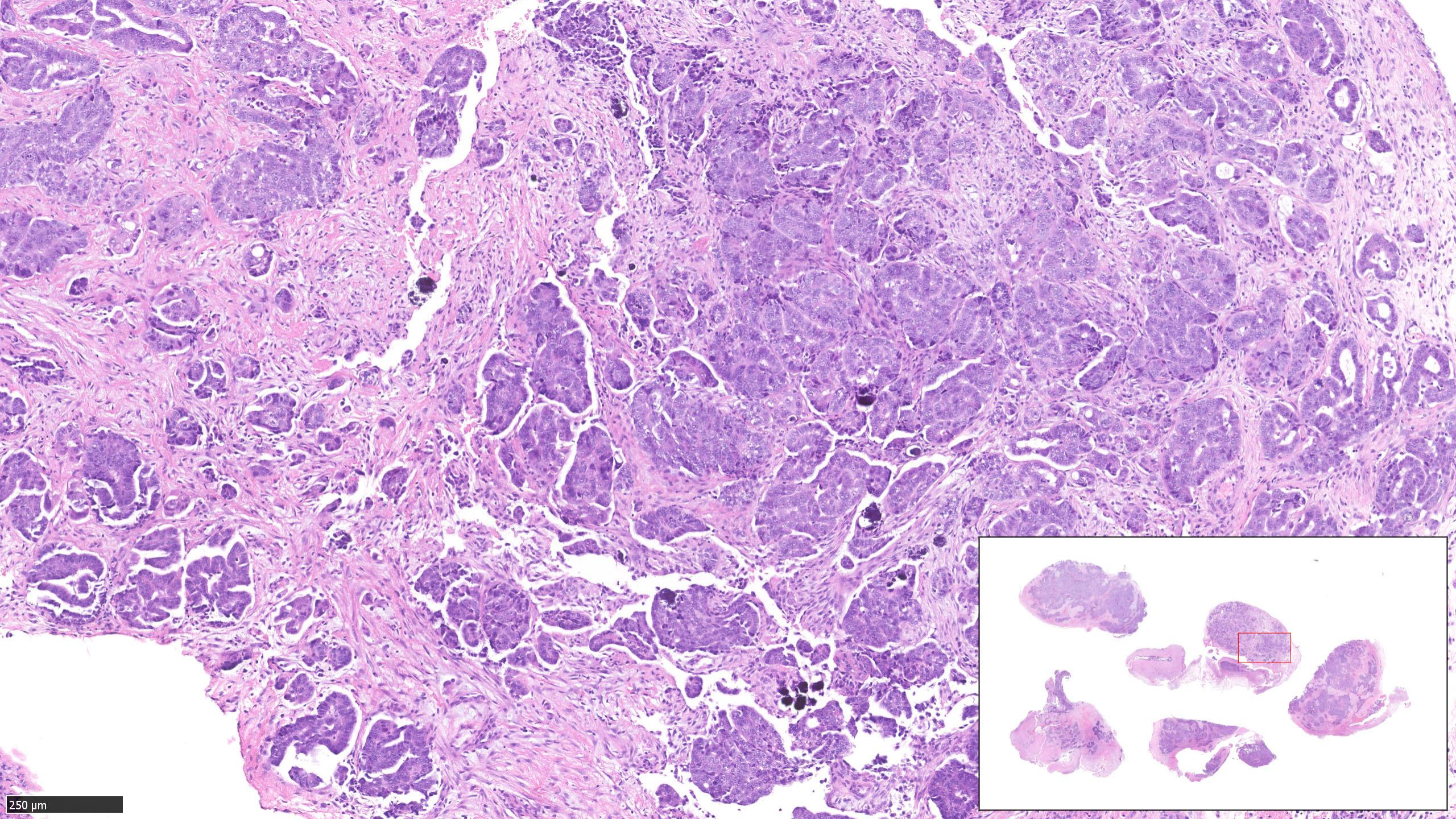
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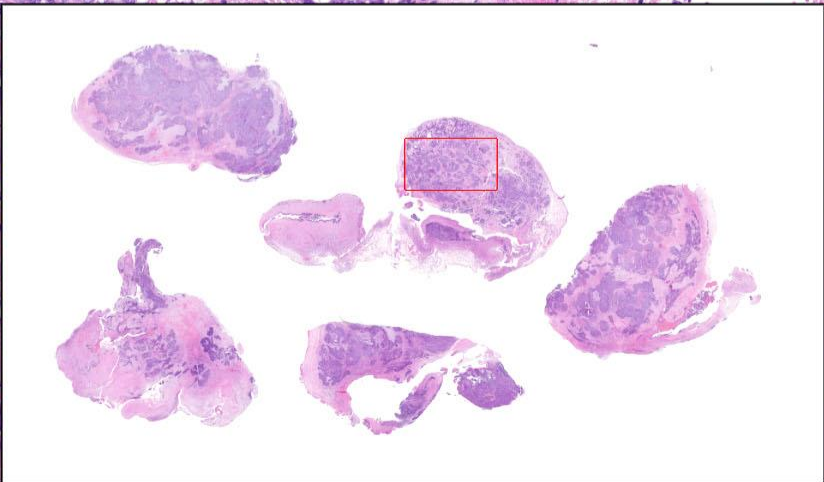
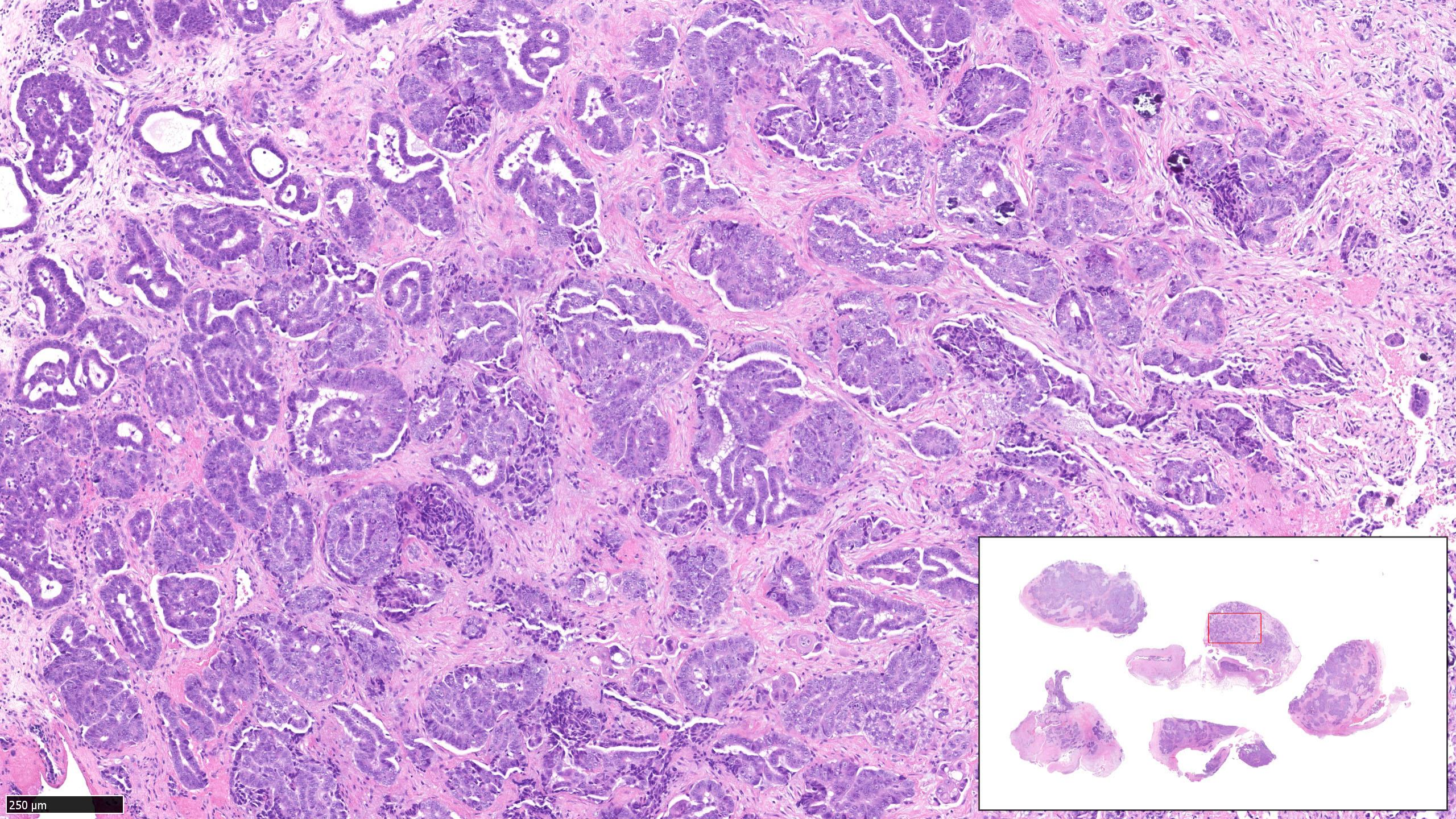
Case

- Female aged 59
- Right iliac fossa pain
- Laparoscopy revealed ascites, large left ovarian mass, omental cake and possible peritoneal disease.
- Left ovarian biopsies and peritoneal fluid received



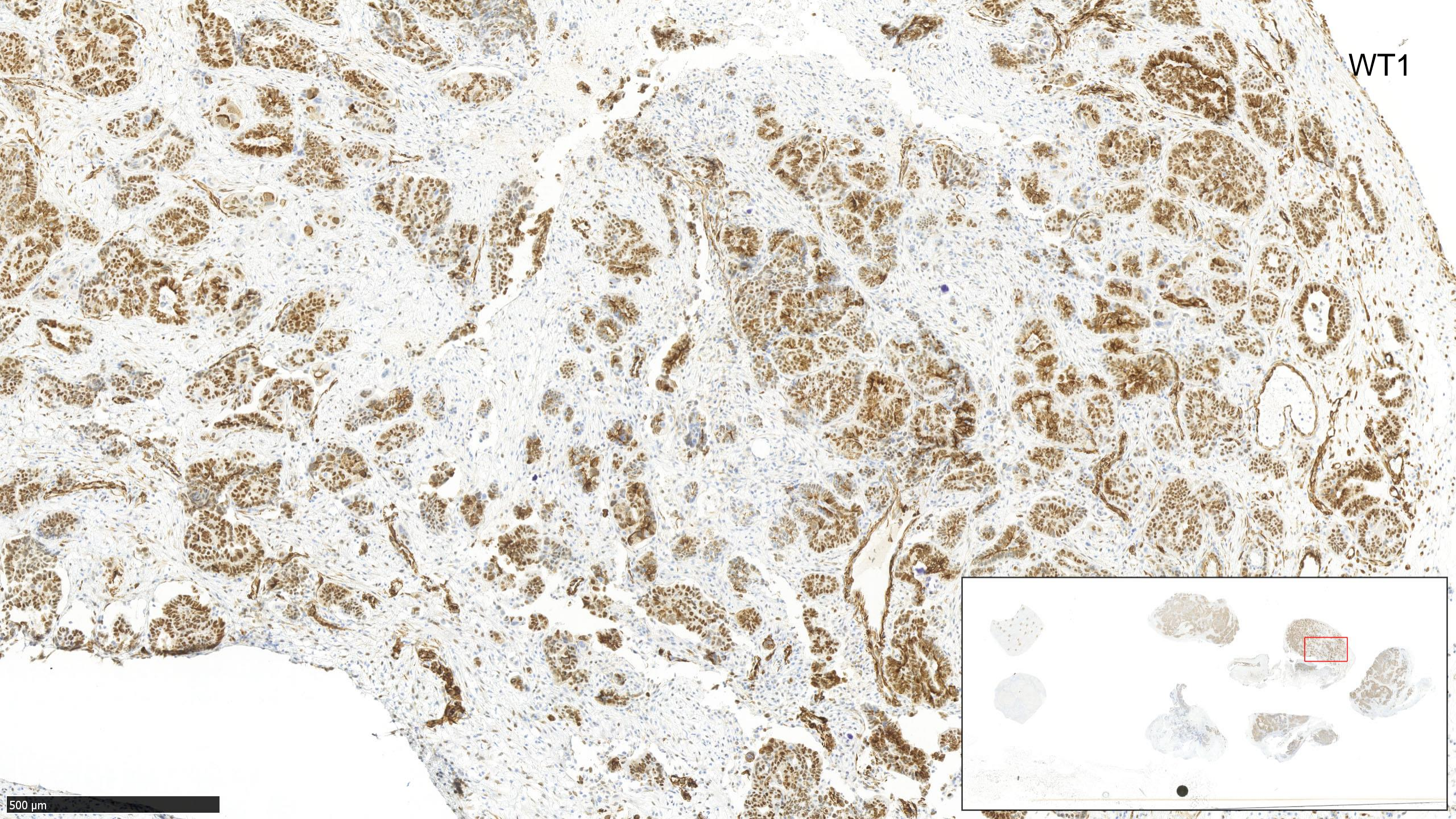


250 μ m

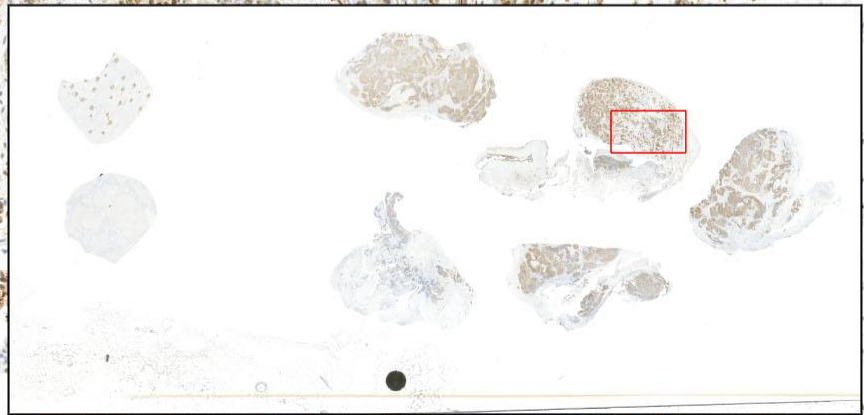


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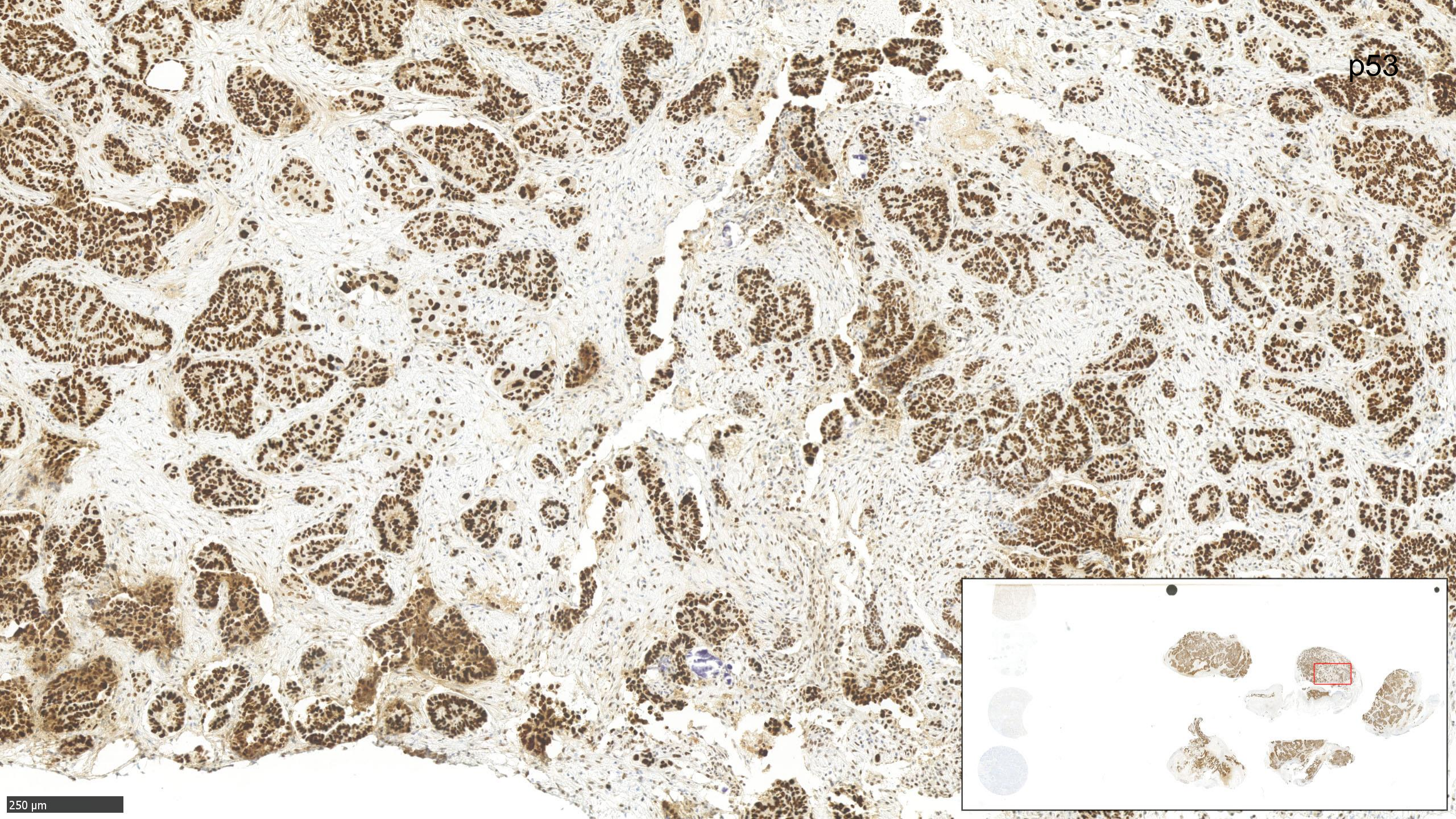
WT1



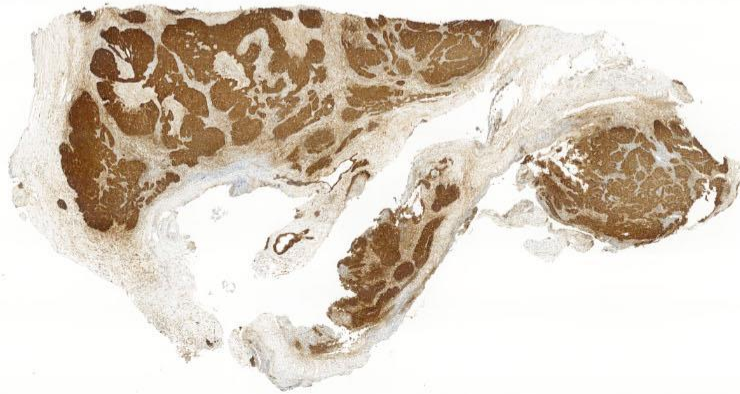
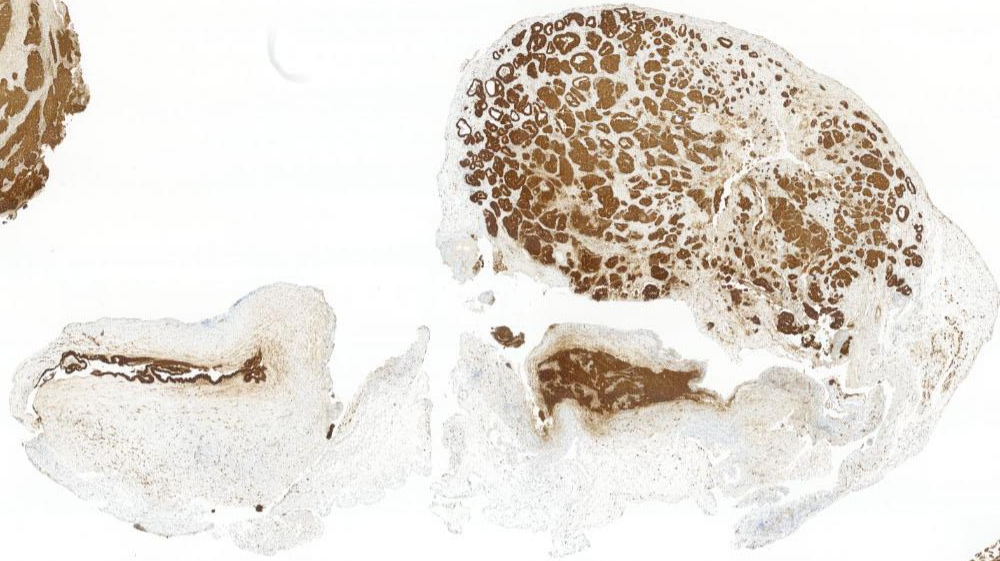
500 μm



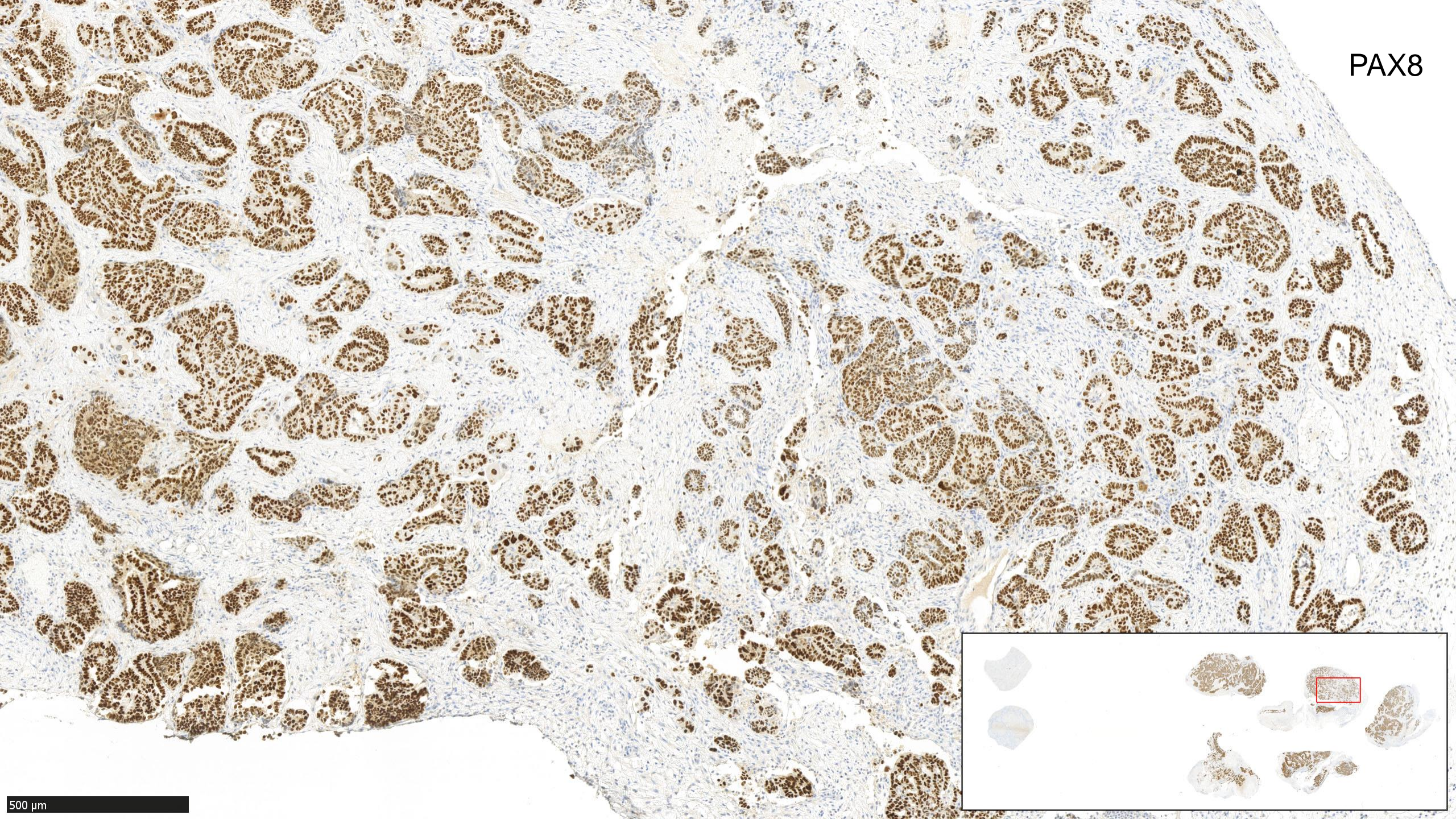
p53



250 μm

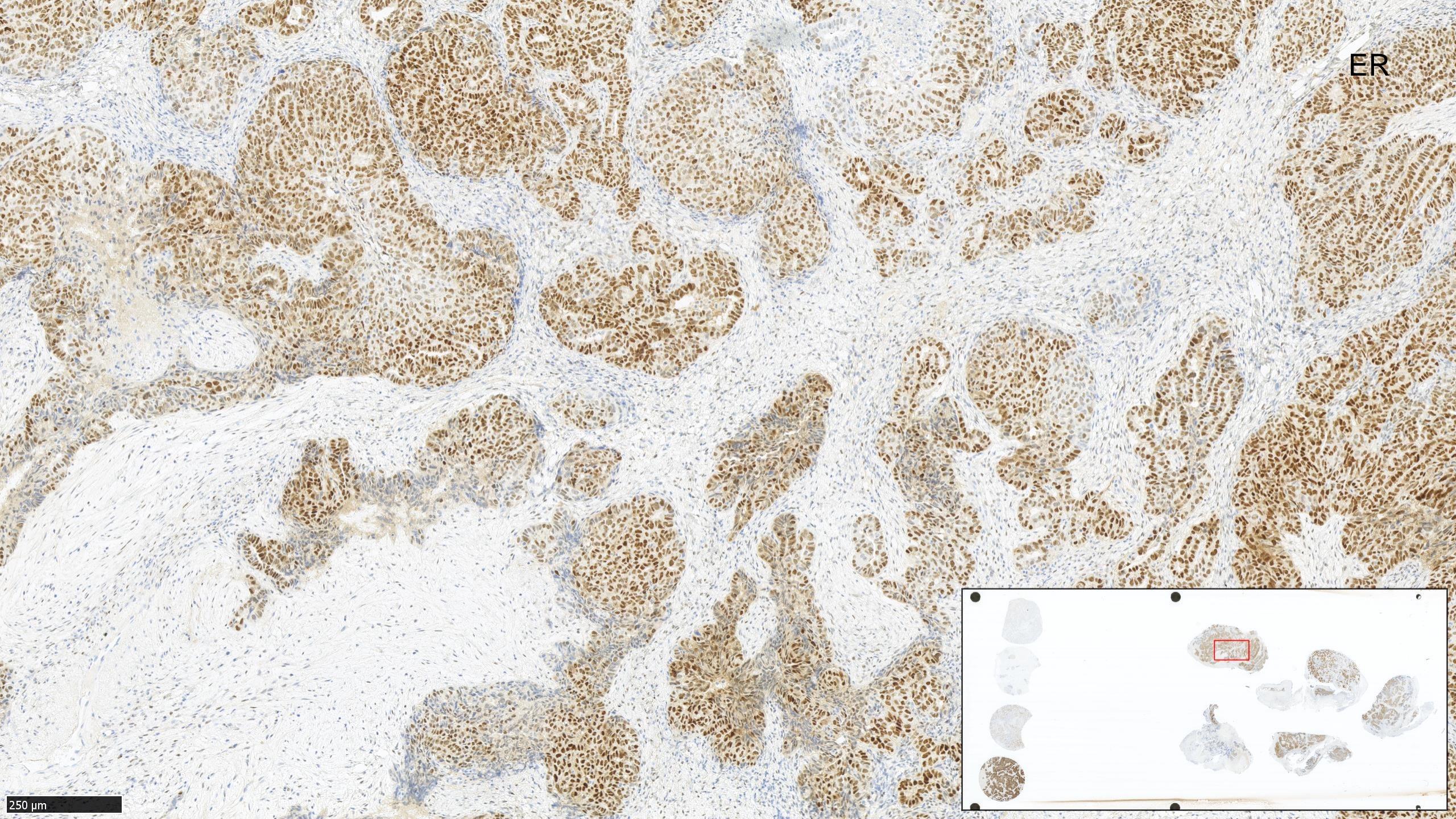


PAX8

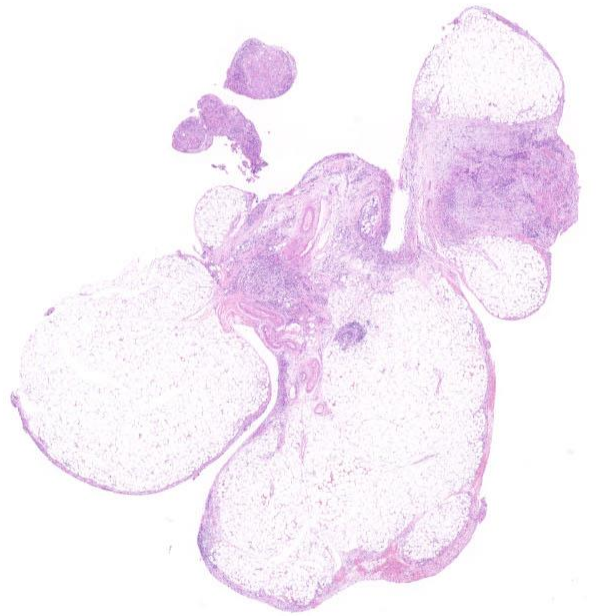
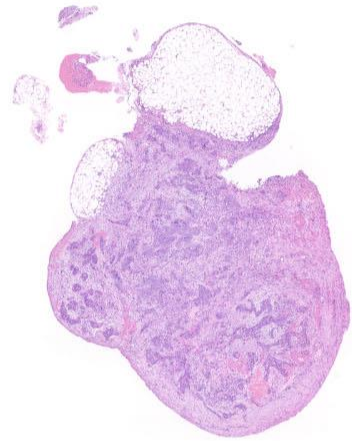
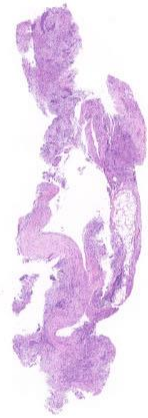
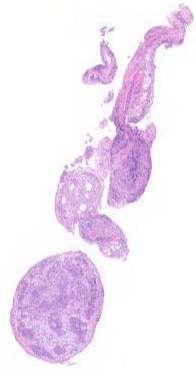
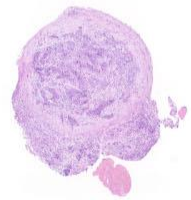


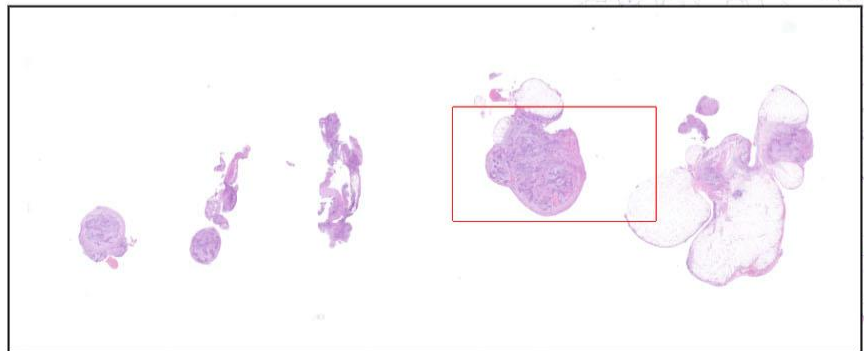
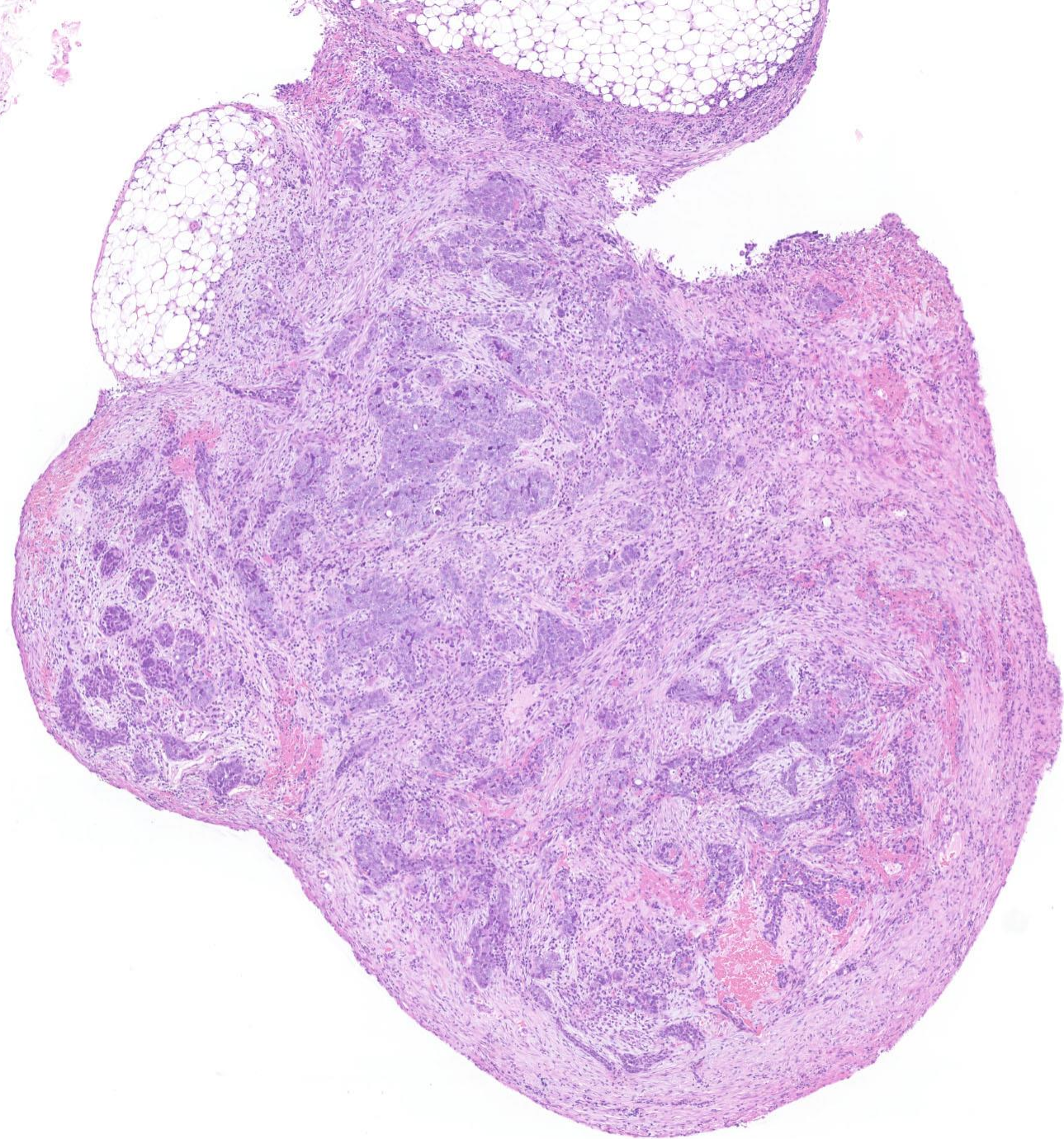
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ER

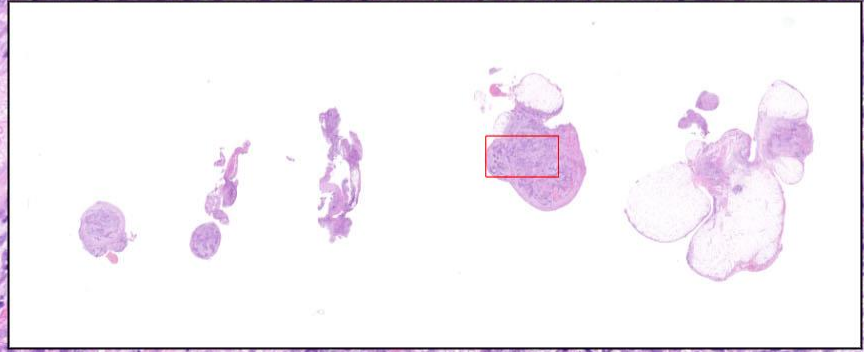
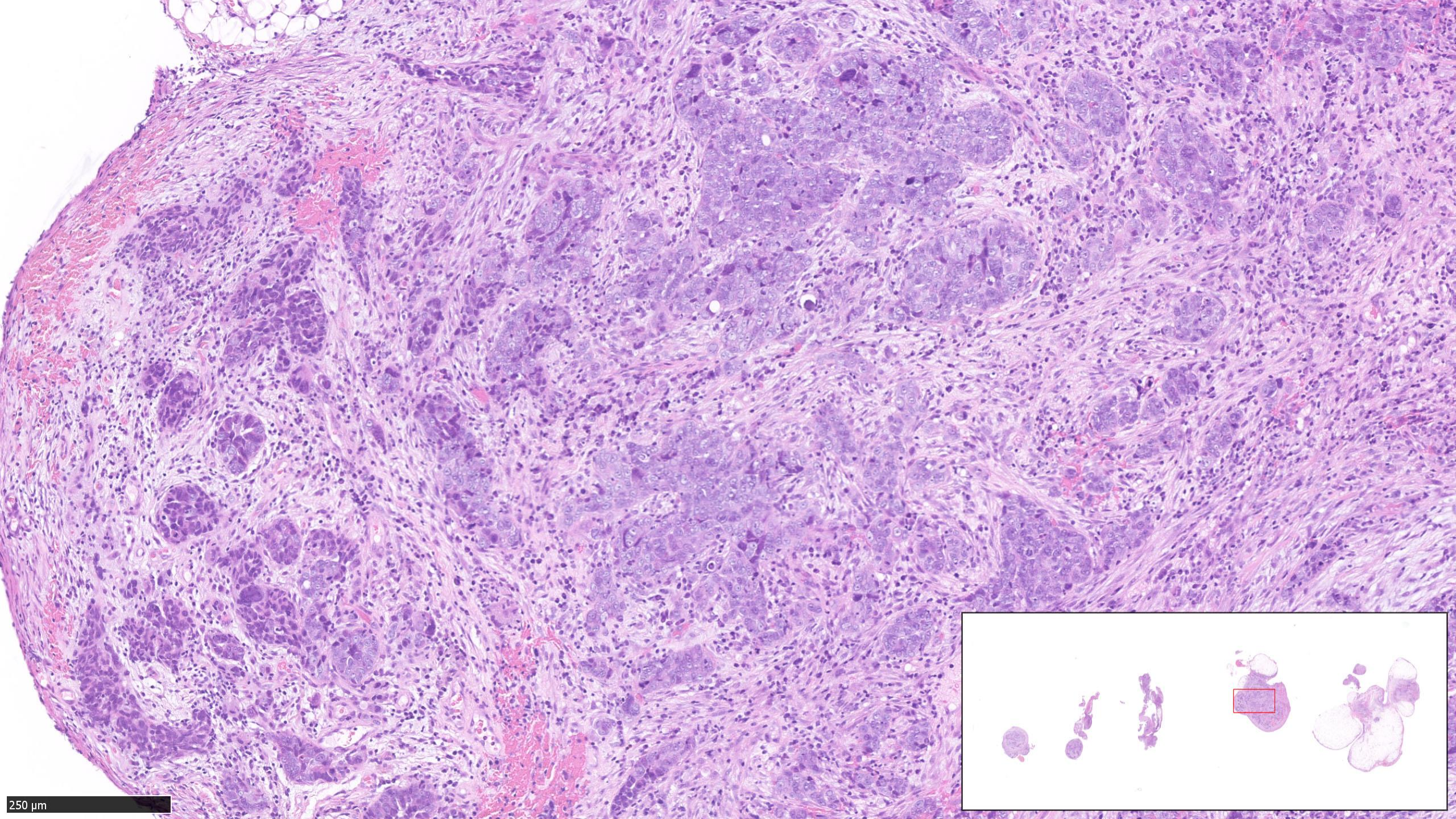


250 μ m



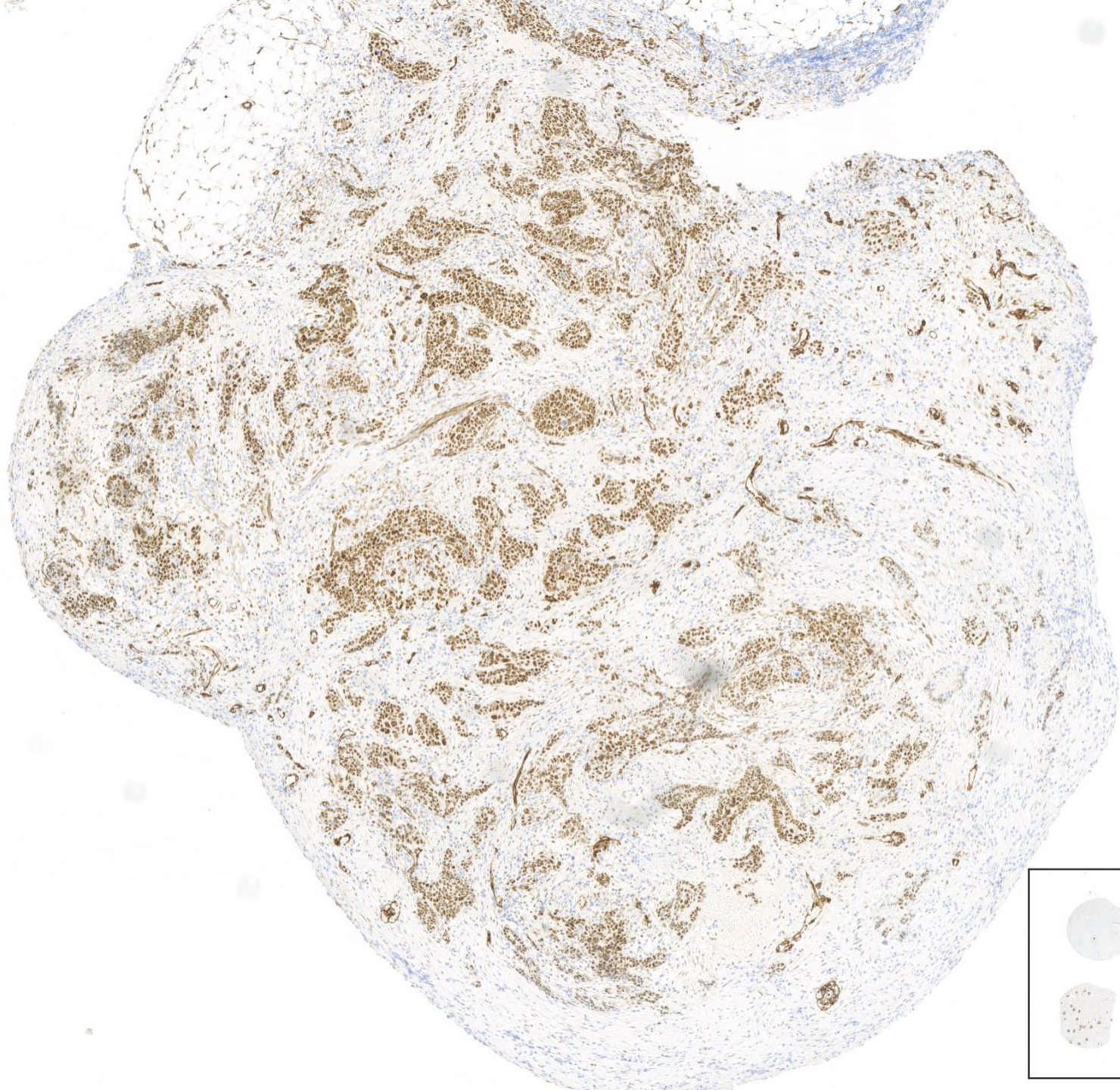


500 μ m



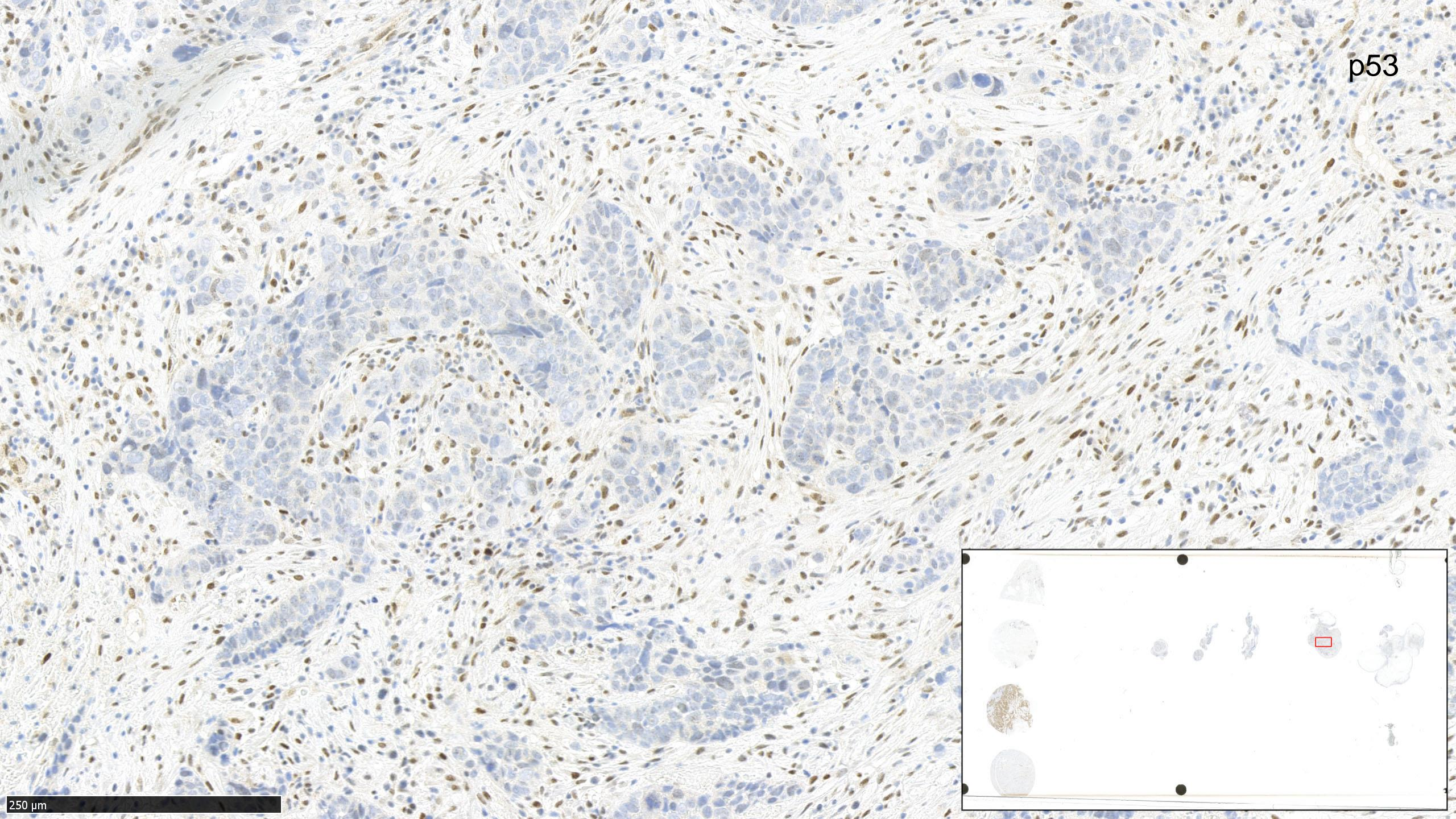
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WT1

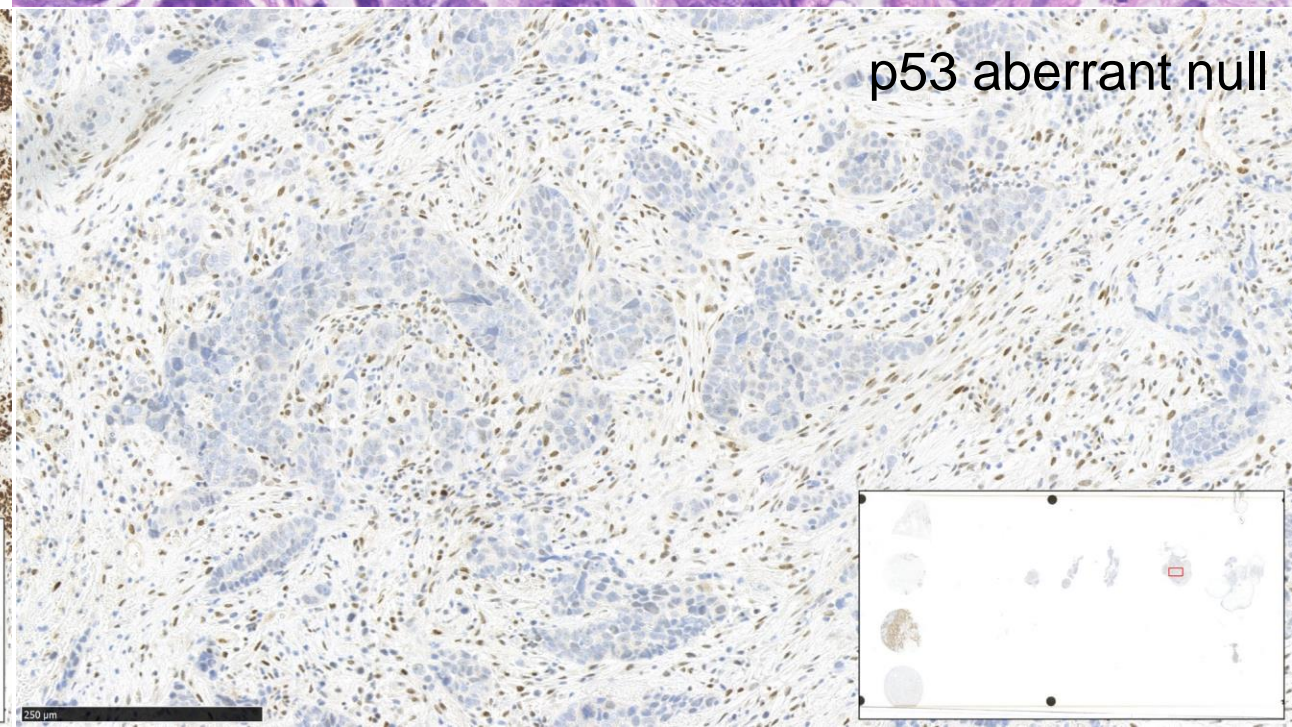
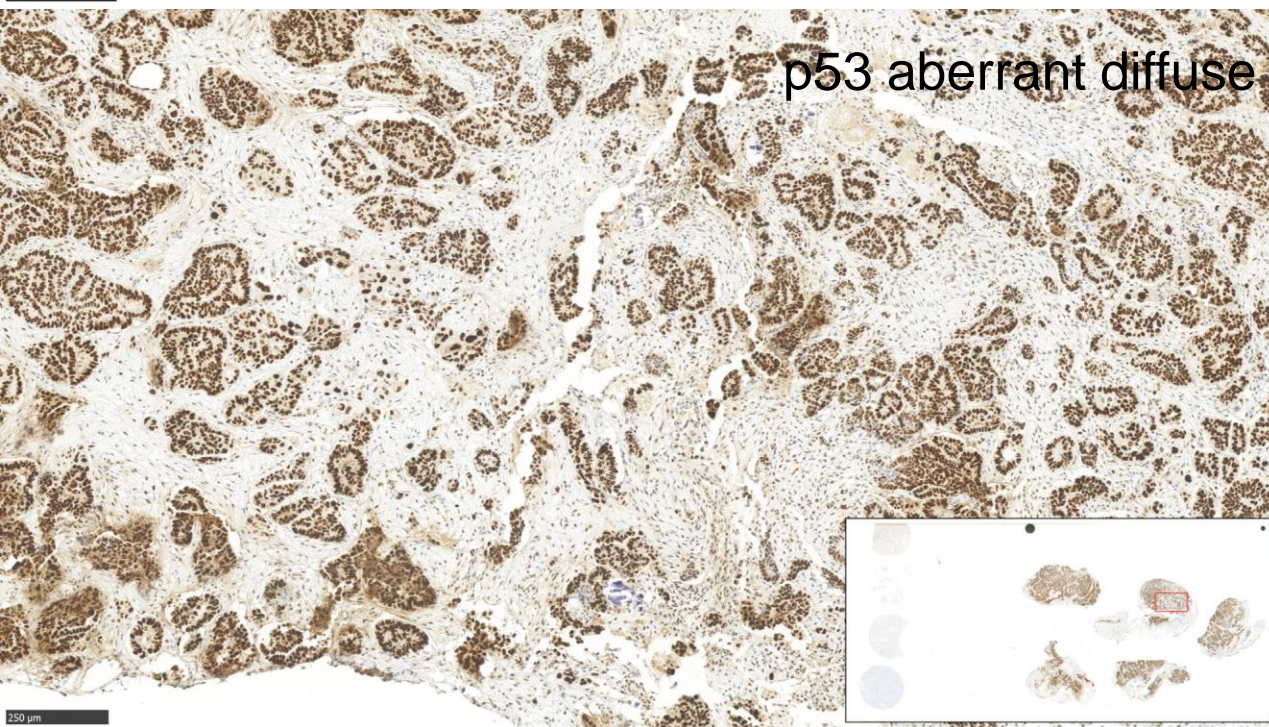
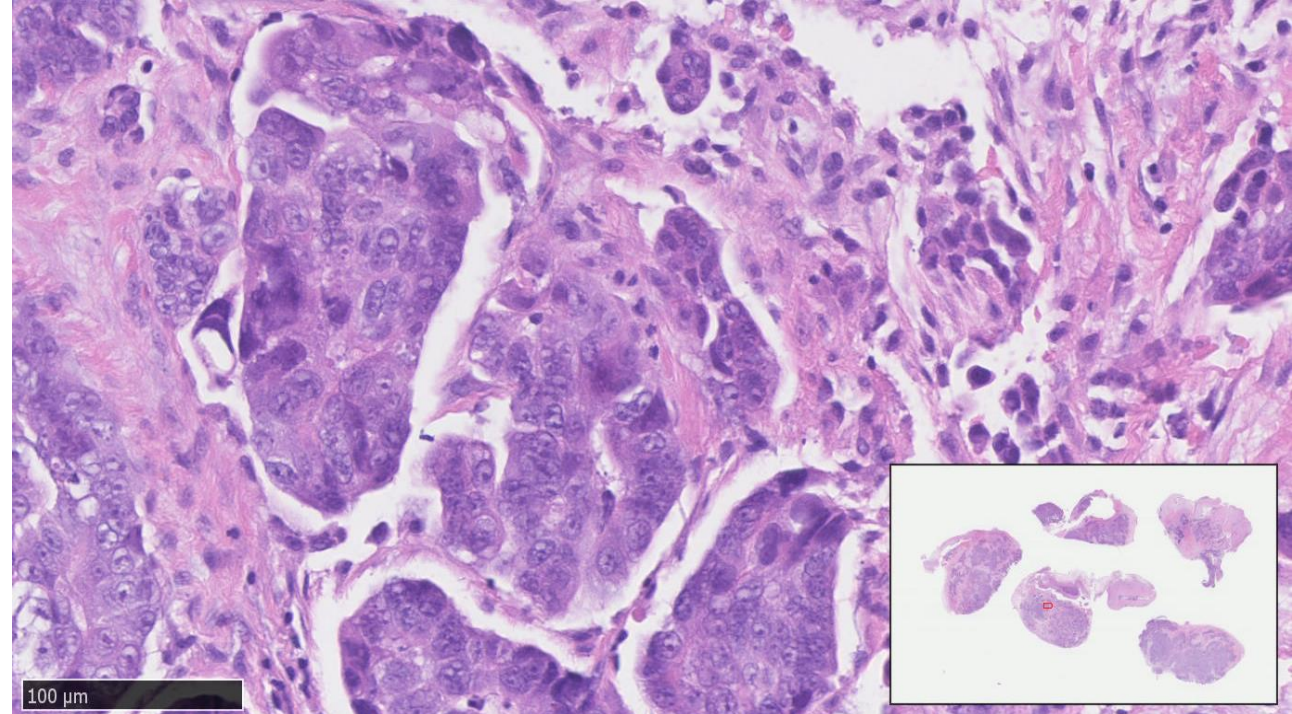
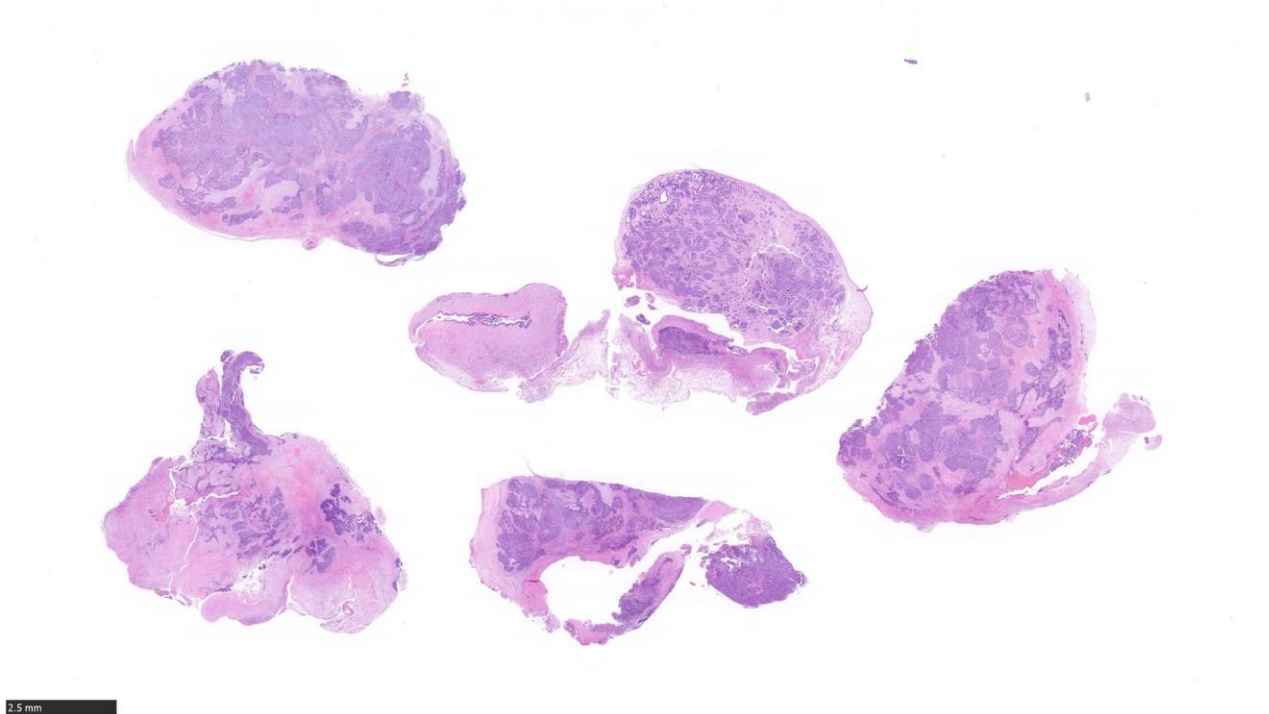


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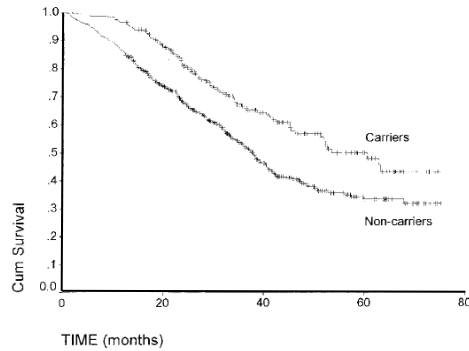
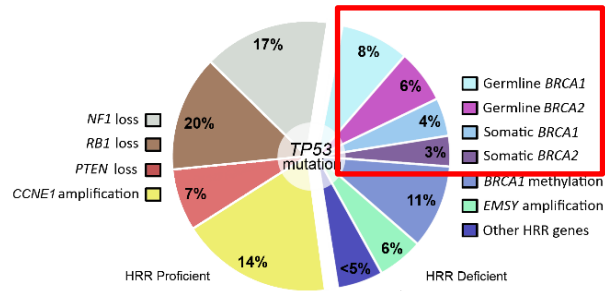
p53



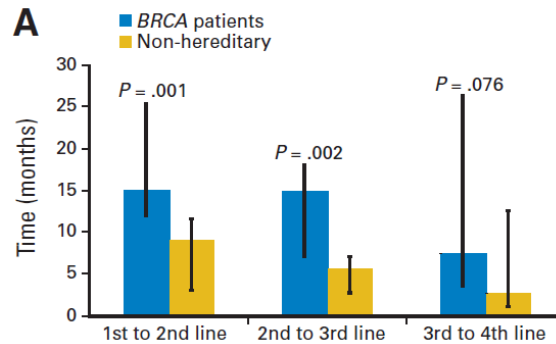
250 μ m



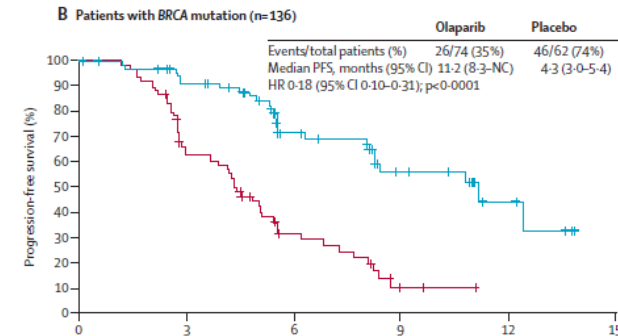
BRCA Mutant Ovarian Carcinoma - “BRCAness”



- Superior survival



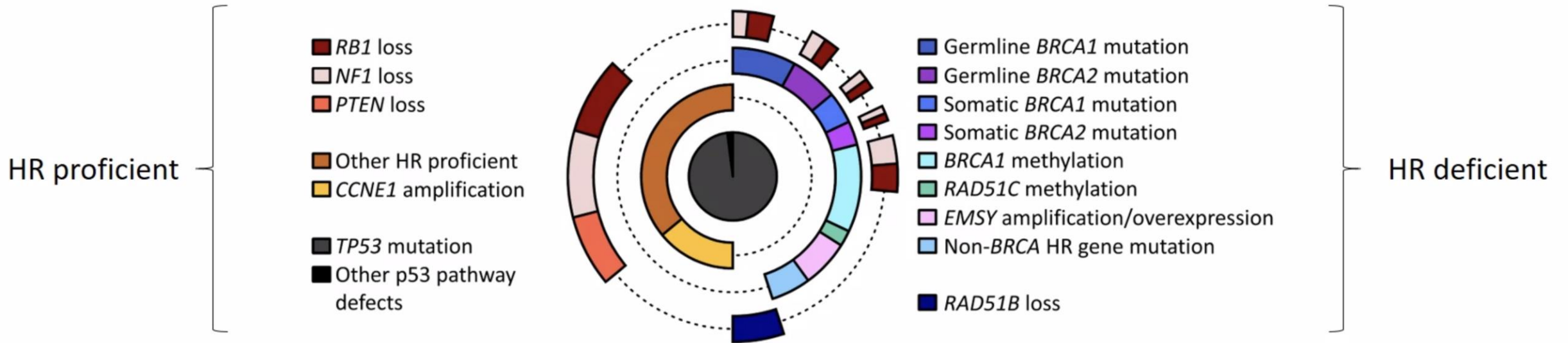
- Superior response rate to multiple lines of platinum and prolonged platinum-free interval



- Sensitivity to PARP inhibitors

Ben David Y et al. J Clin Oncol 2002;20:463-6.
 Tan DS et al. J Clin Oncol 2008;26:5530-6.
 Ledermann J et al. Lancet Oncol 2014;15:852-61.
 Moore et al. N Engl J Med 2018; 379: 2495-2505
 DiSilvestro et al. J Clin Oncol 2023; 41: 609-617

Genomic Features of High-grade Serous Ovarian Carcinoma



Courtesy of Robb Hollis

The Journal of Pathology: Clinical Research

J Pathol Clin Res November 2023; 9: 442–448

Published online 28 July 2023 in Wiley Online Library

(wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI: 10.1002/cjp2.336

BRIEF REPORT

RAD51 as a biomarker for homologous recombination deficiency in high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma: robustness and interobserver variability of the RAD51 test

Claire JH Kramer¹, Alba Llop-Guevara², Elisa Yaniz-Galende³, Benedetta Pellegrino^{4,5}, Natalja T ter Haar¹, Andrea Herencia-Ropero², Nicoletta Campanini^{4,5}, Antonino Musolino^{4,5}, Tjalling Bosse¹, Alexandra Leary³, Violeta Serra² and Maaïke PG Vreeswijk^{6*}

TP53 wild-type high grade serous carcinoma? Pathobiology uncertain

Chui MH et al, Mod Pathol 2021; 34:490-501

Outline

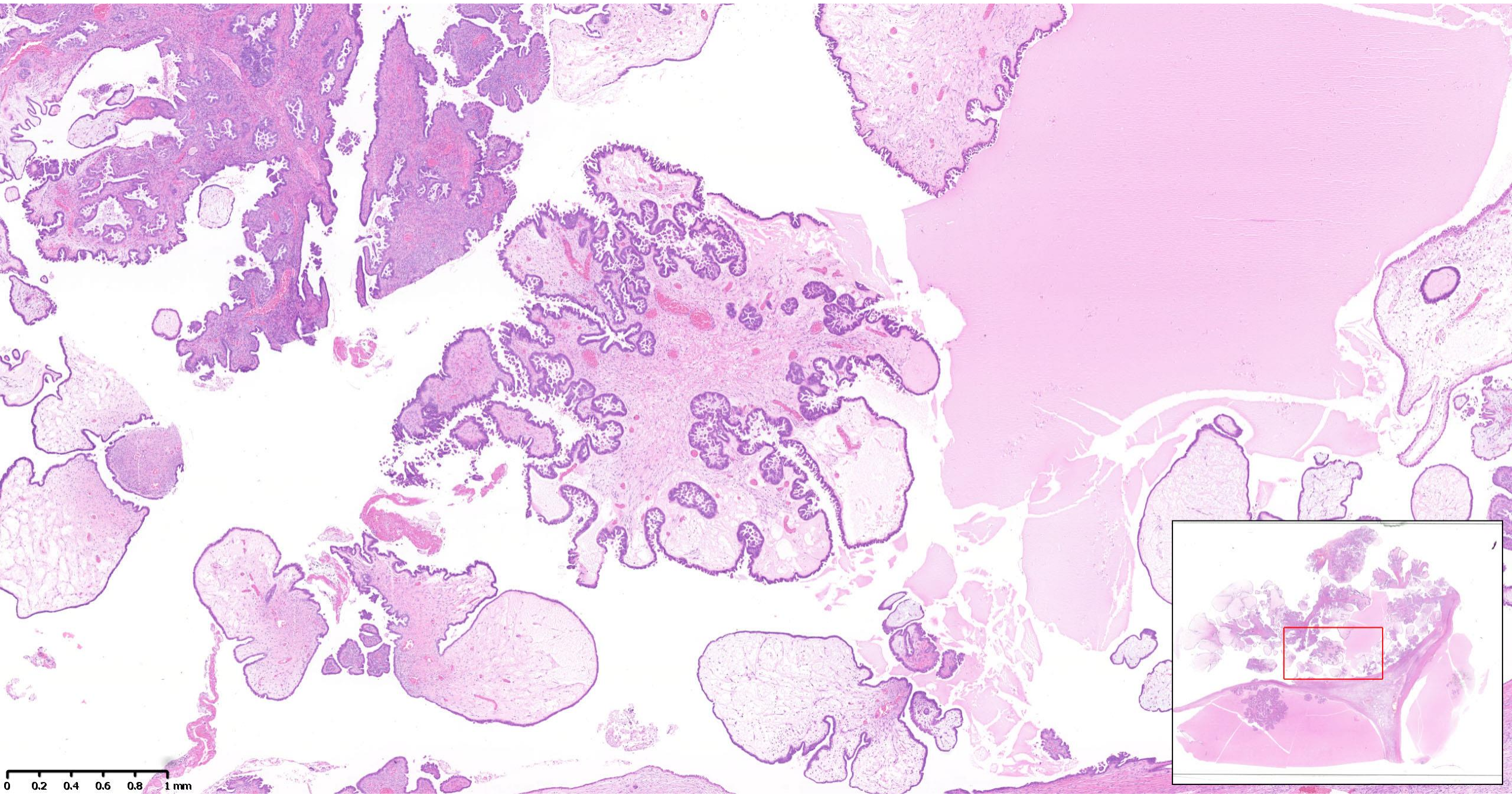
- Ovarian carcinoma classification
- High grade serous carcinoma
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- Carcinosarcoma
- Where next?

Low Grade Serous Carcinoma

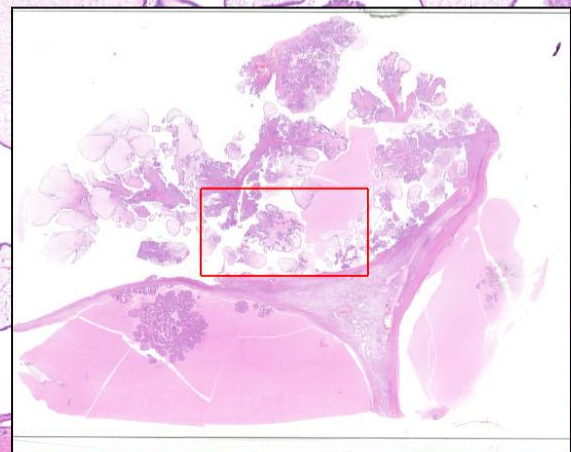
- Associated with serous borderline tumours, which may show a micropapillary growth pattern
- Implants are by definition non-invasive and may be desmoplastic or non-desmoplastic
- Invasive deposits should be termed low grade serous carcinoma

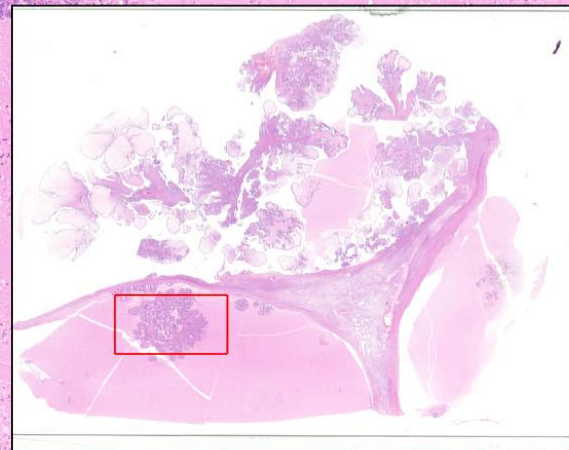
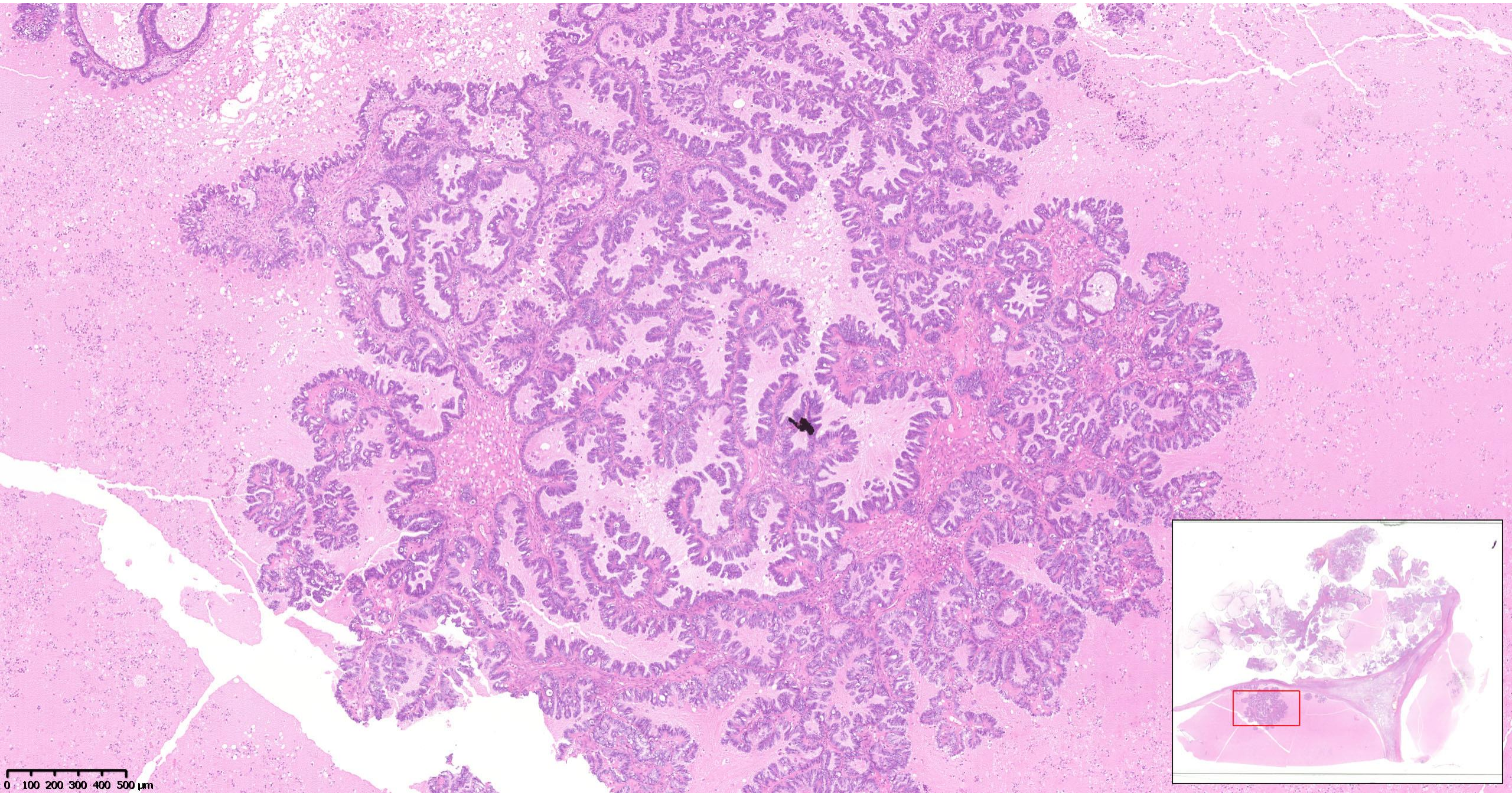
Case

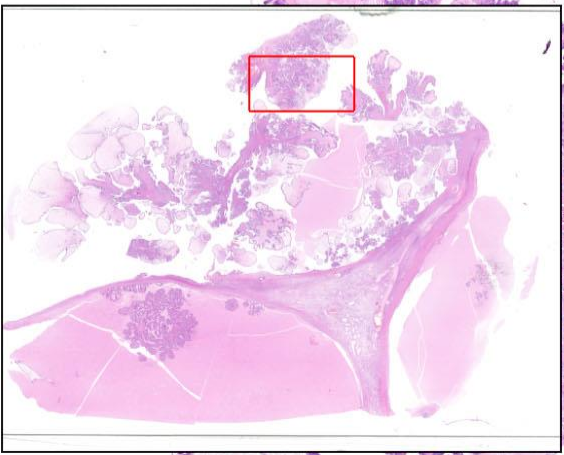
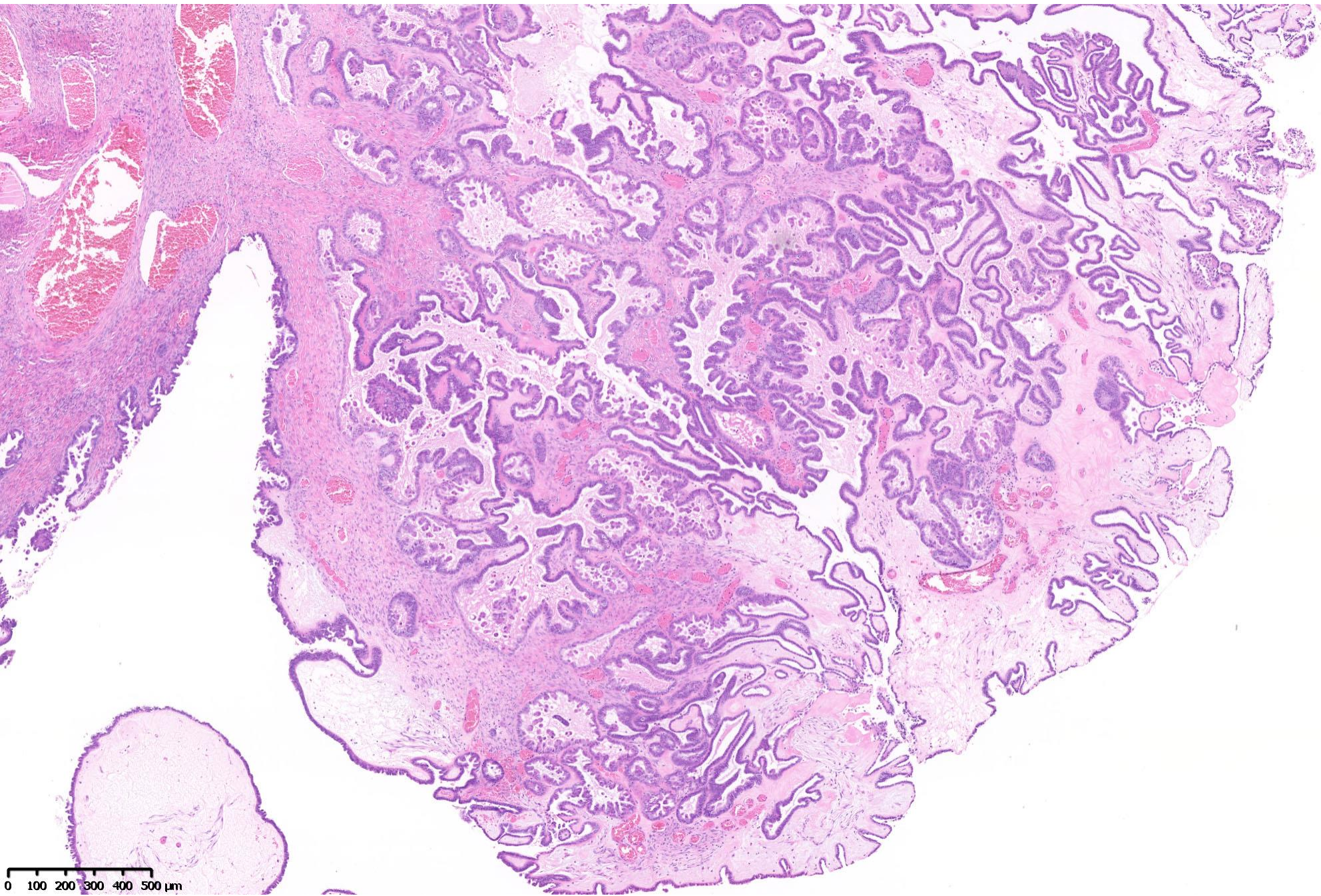
- Female aged 45
- Emergency admission with abdominal pain
- CT suggested dermoid cyst
- At laparotomy, disease involving uterus and colon
- Received TAH, BSO, omentum, sigmoid colon, peritoneal biopsy and washings
- Bilateral cystic ovarian masses 140 x 90 x 70 and 85 x 80 x 50 mm with surface papillary excrescences
- Sections from right ovarian tumour and uterine serosa

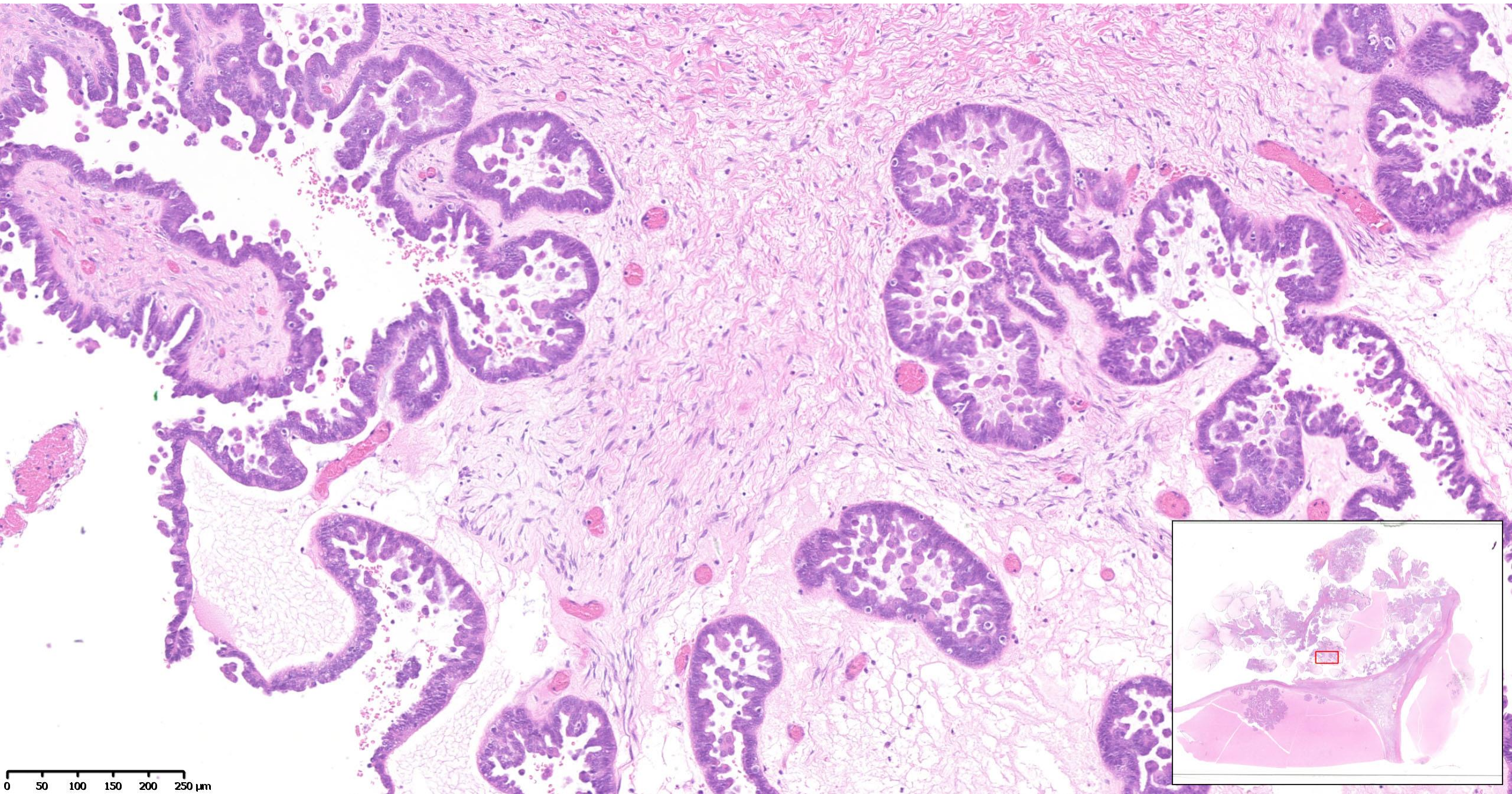


0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1mm



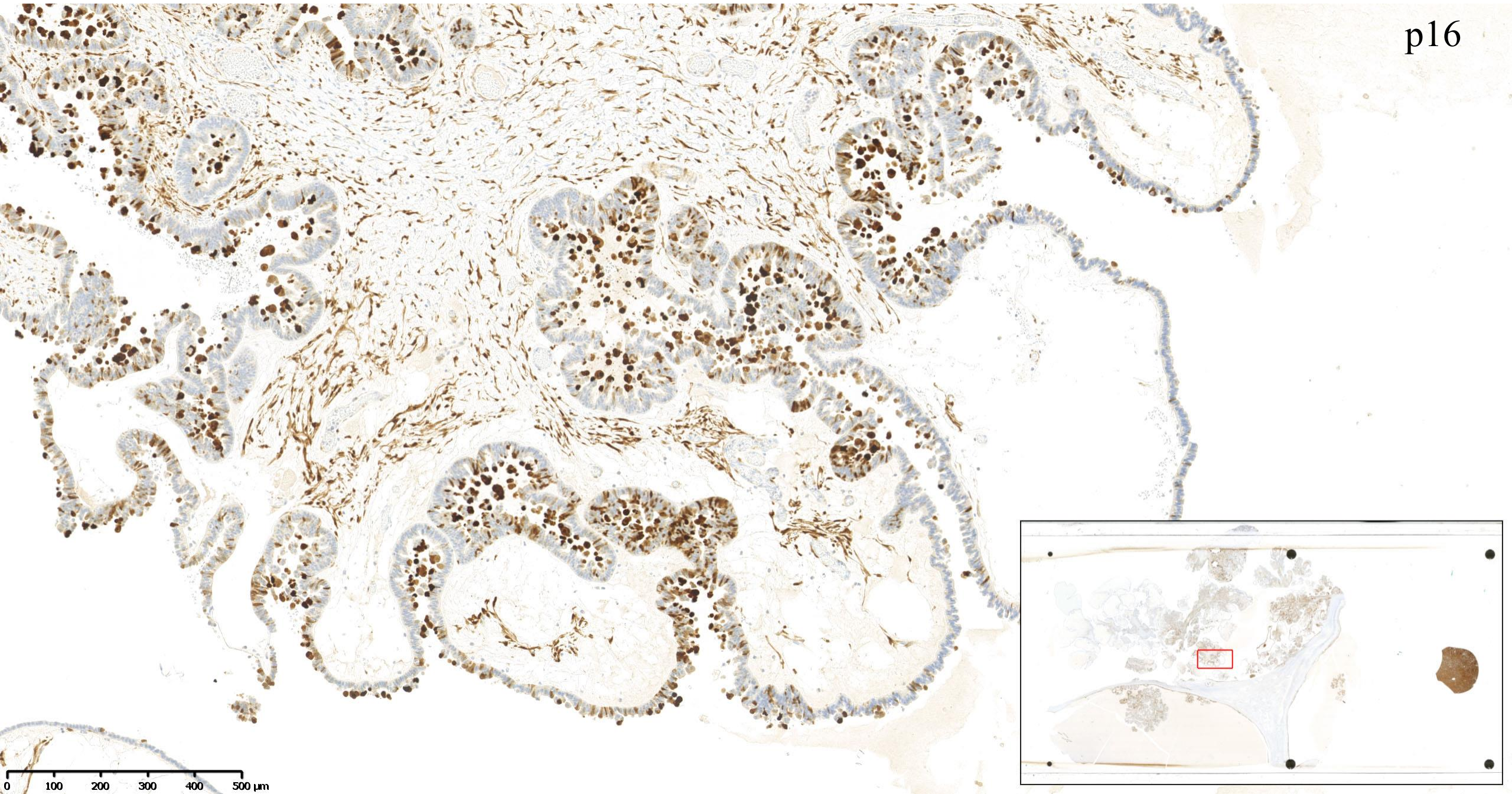


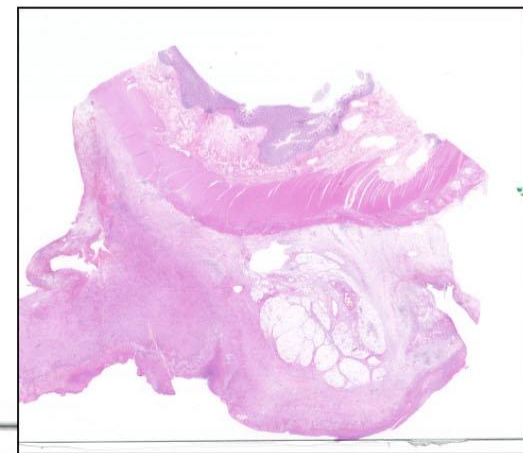
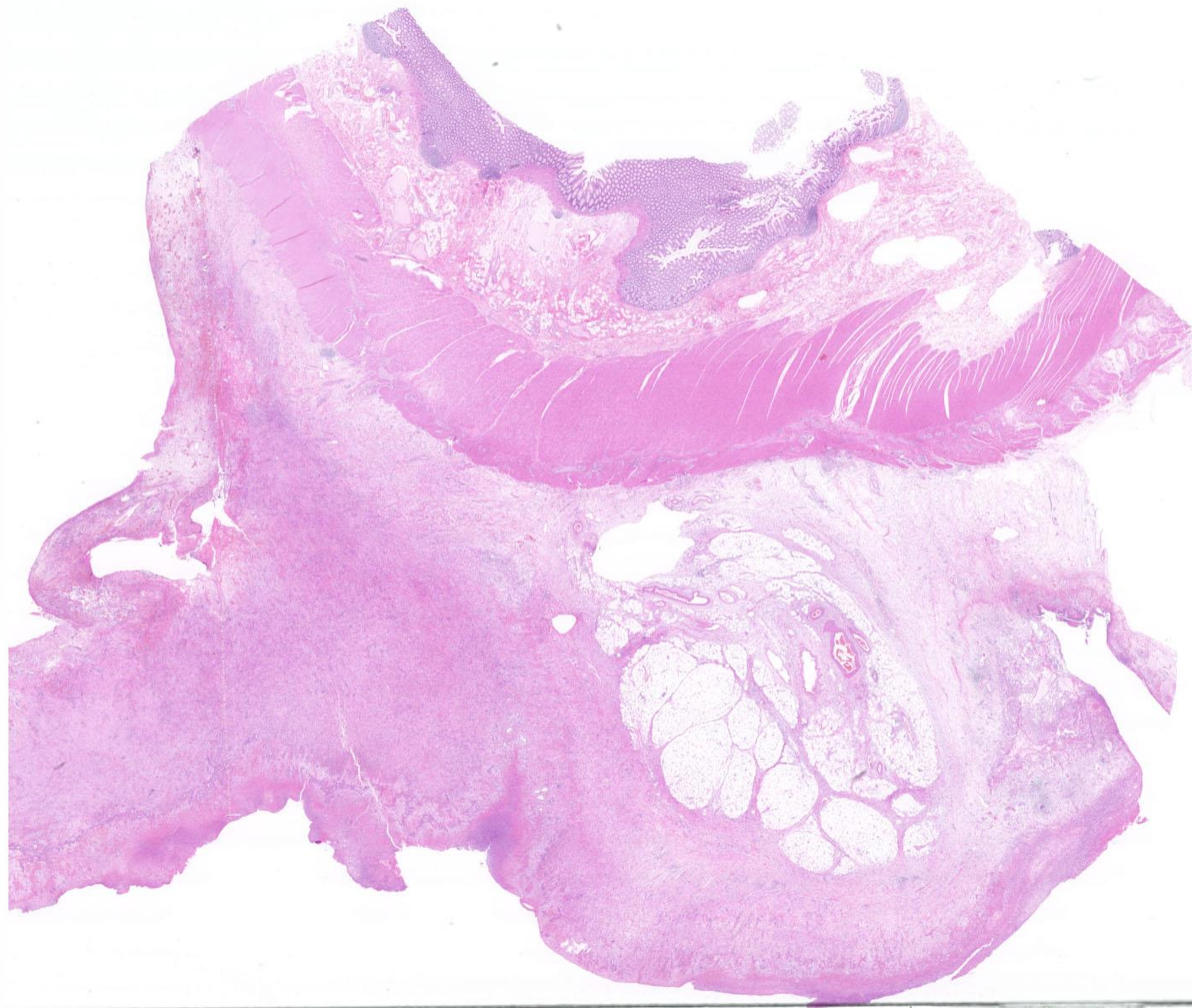




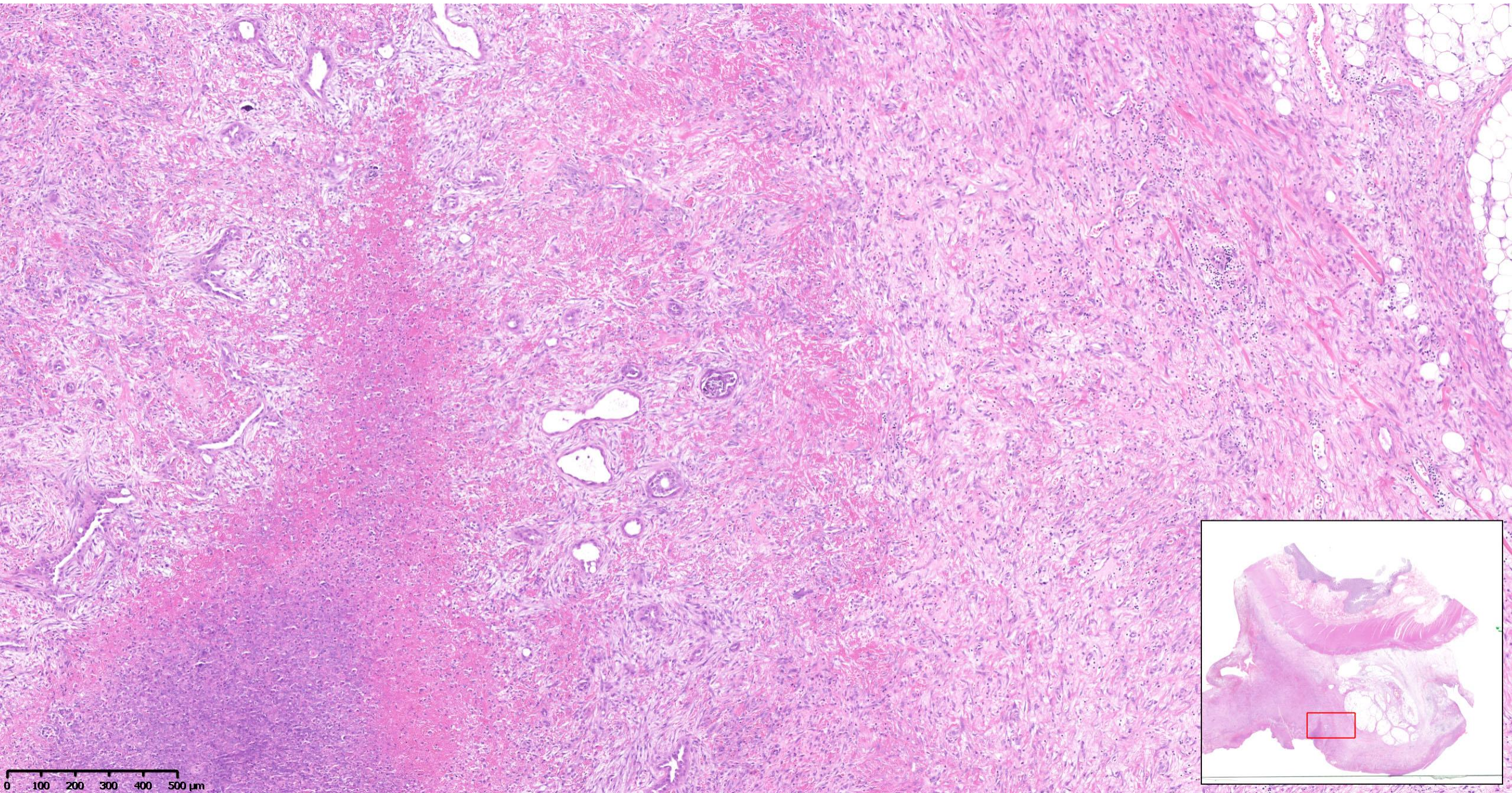
0 50 100 150 200 250 μm

p16

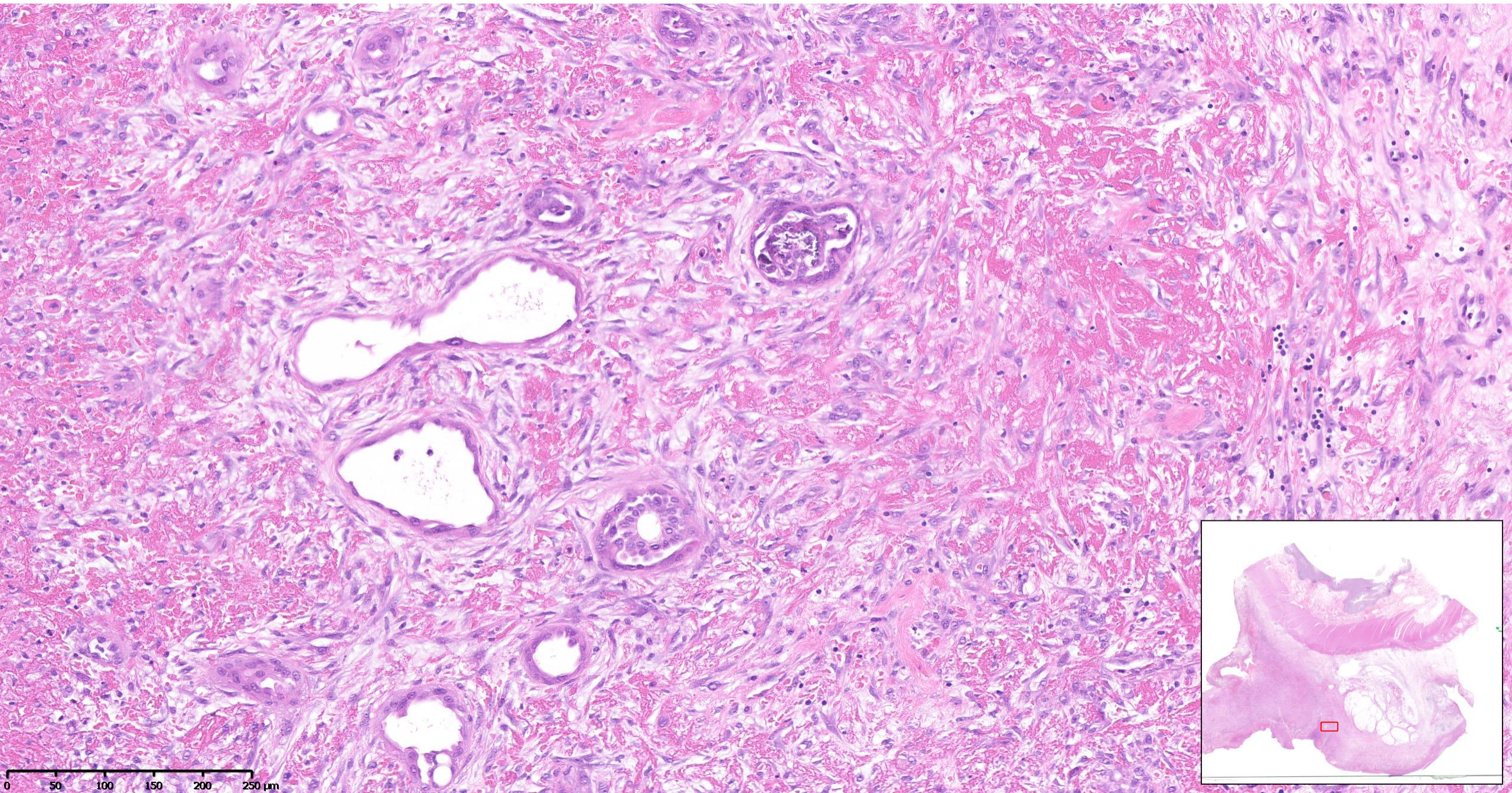




0 1 2 3 4 5 mm



0 100 200 300 400 500 μm

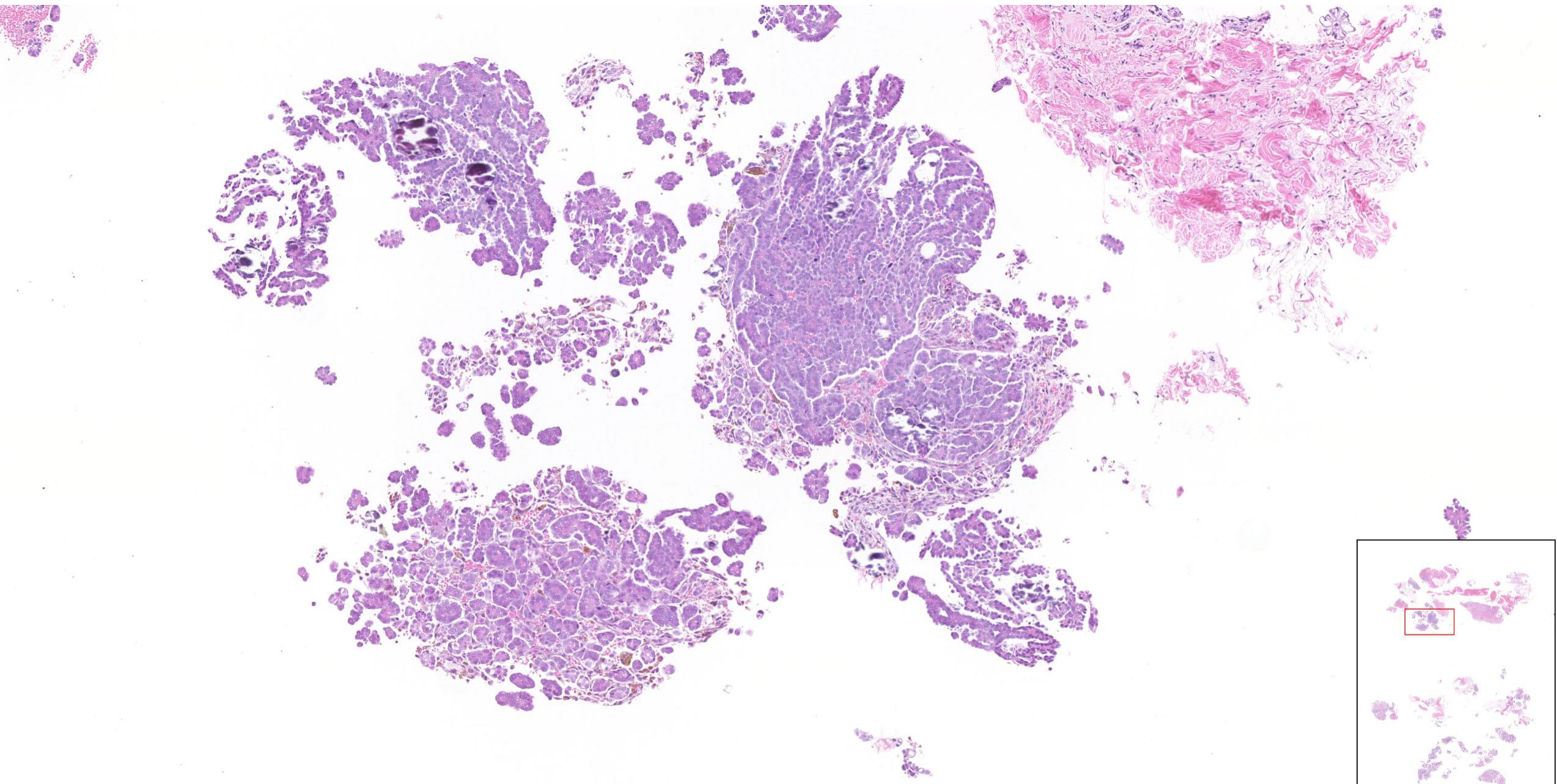


Diagnosis

Serous Borderline Ovarian Tumour with
Non-Invasive Desmoplastic Implants

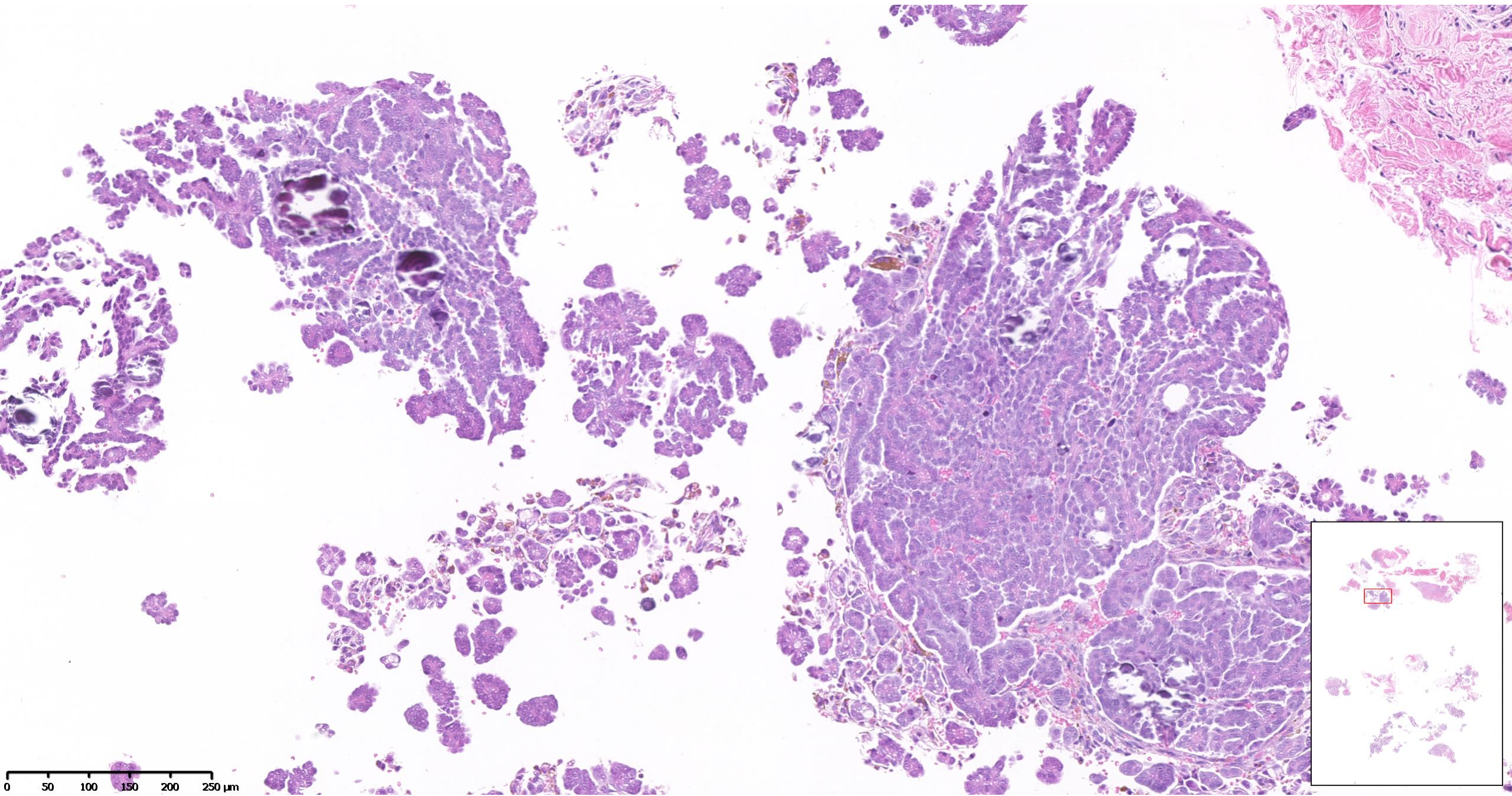
Case

- Female aged 28
- Multiple peritoneal nodules on CT and complex ovarian mass
- Biopsy from right chest wall lesion
- Numerous tiny fragments of tissue measuring 10 x 10 mm in aggregate

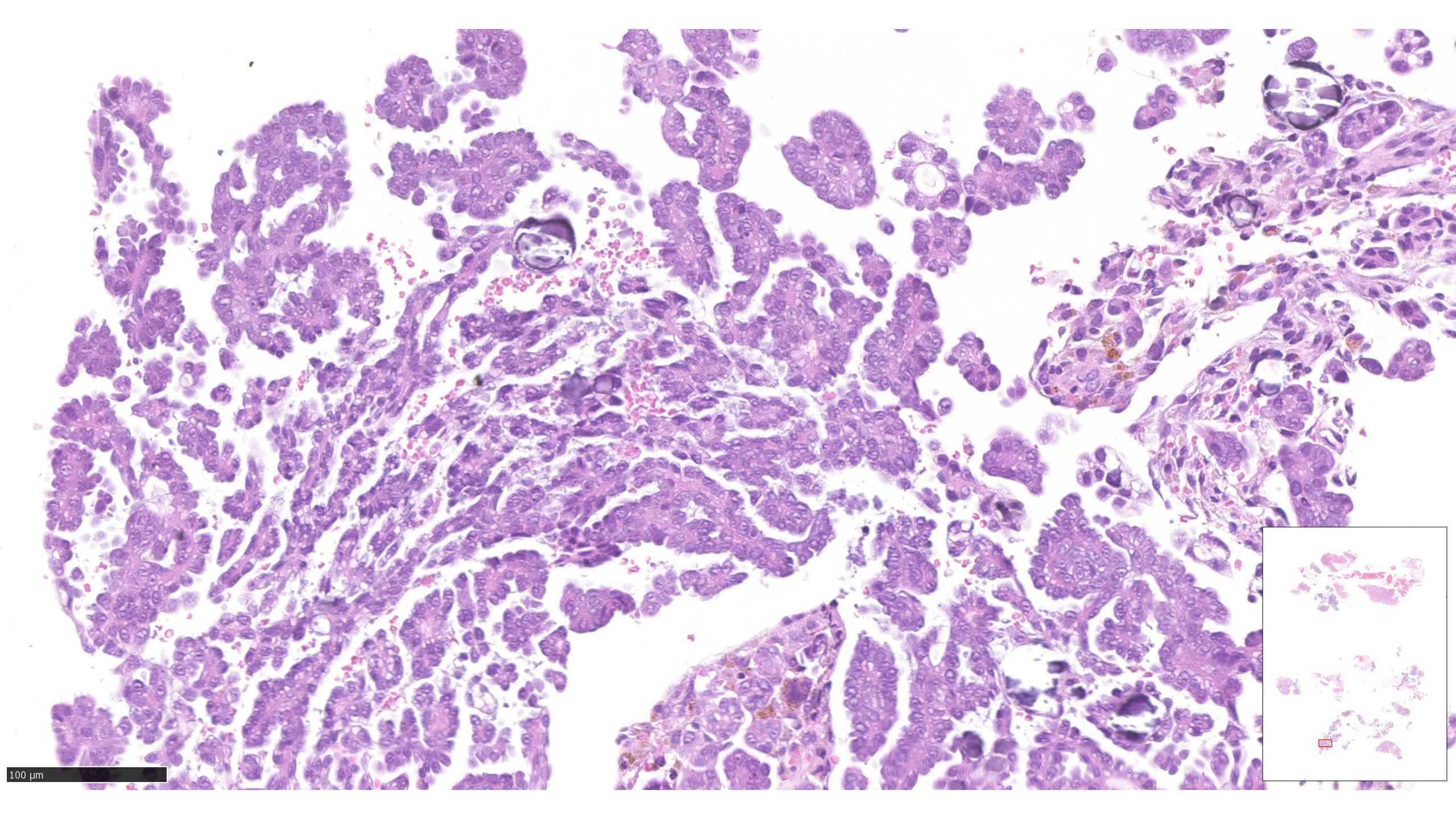


0 100 200 300 400 500 μm



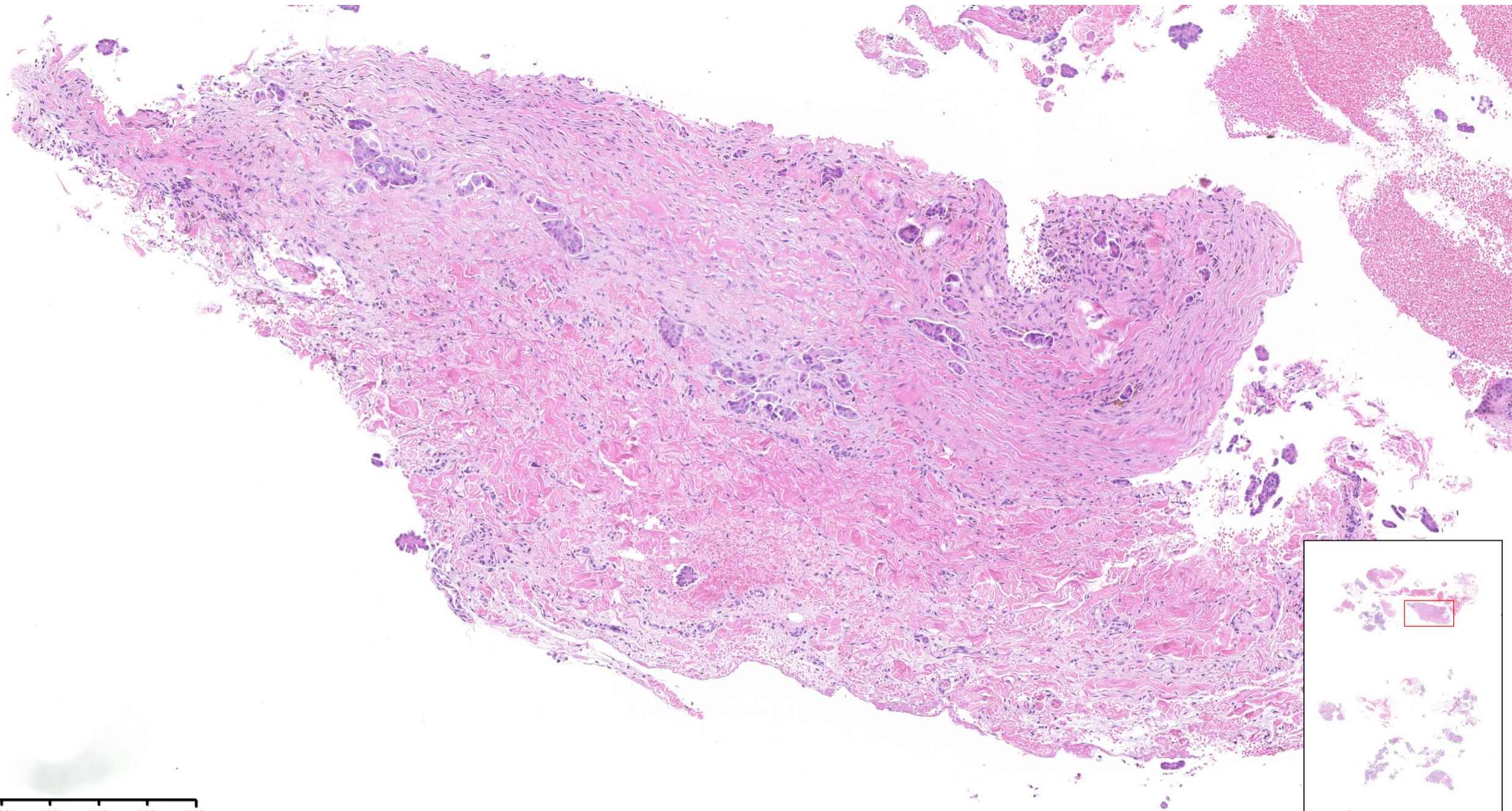


0 50 100 150 200 250 μm



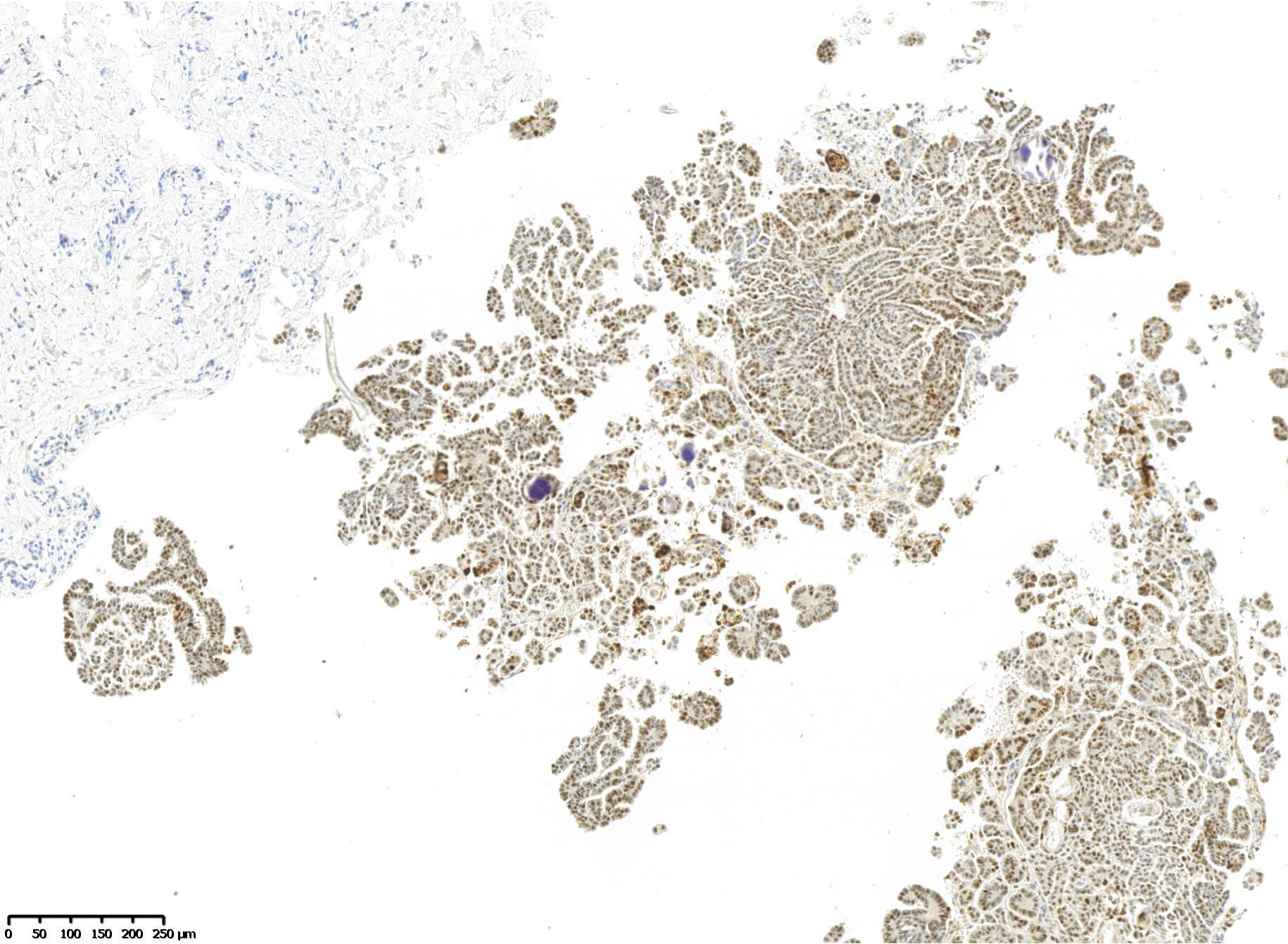
100 μ m





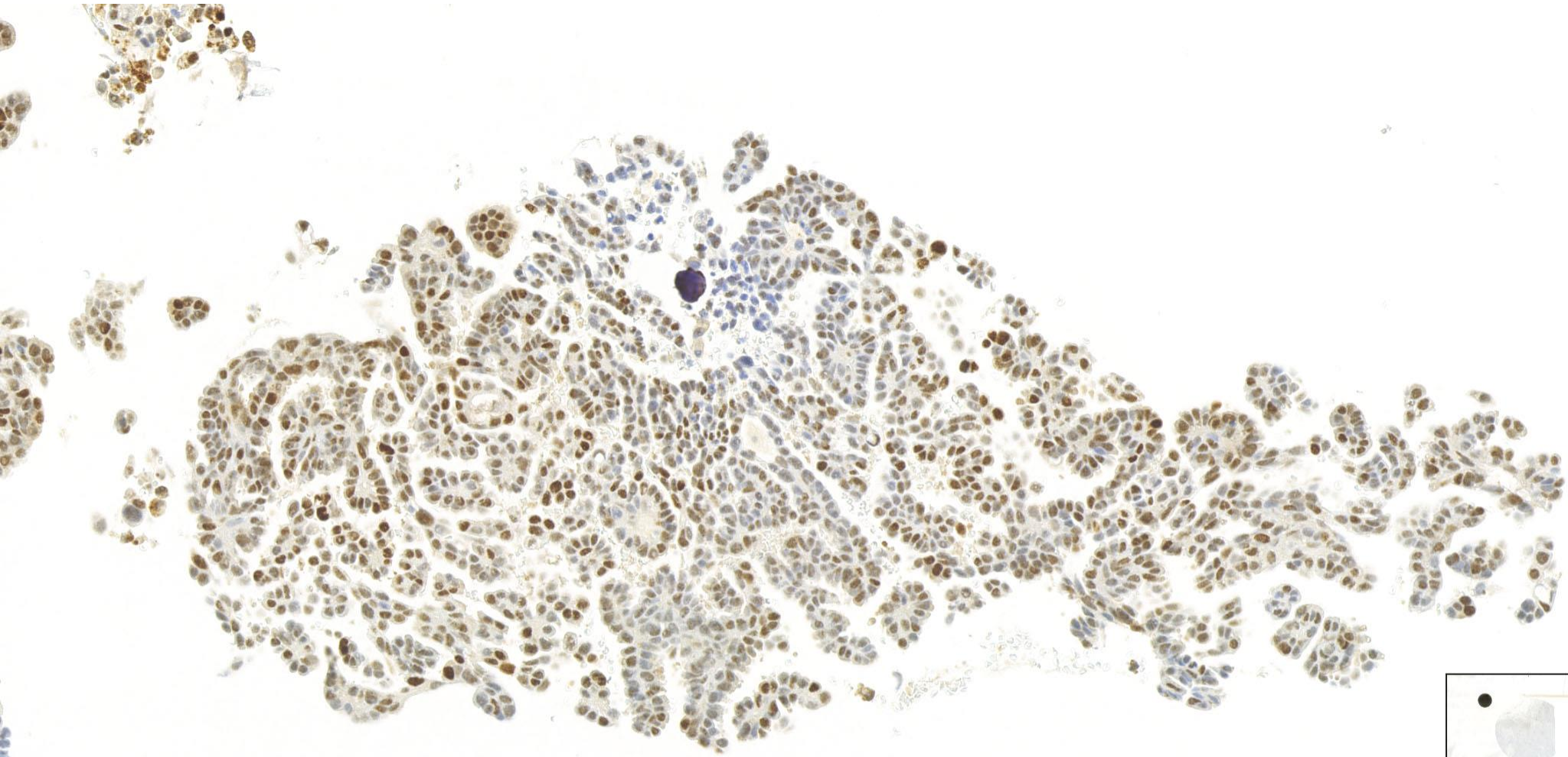
0 100 200 300 400 500 μm

p53



0 50 100 150 200 250 μm

p53



0 50 100 150 200 250 μm



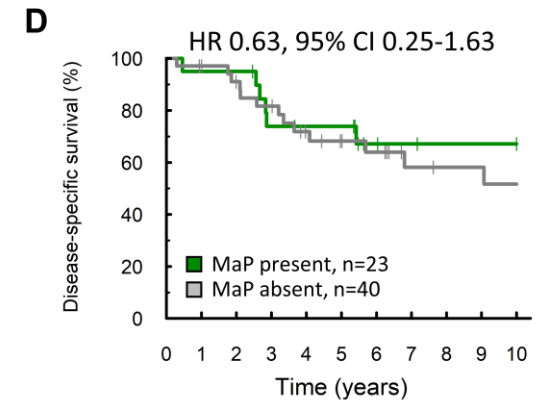
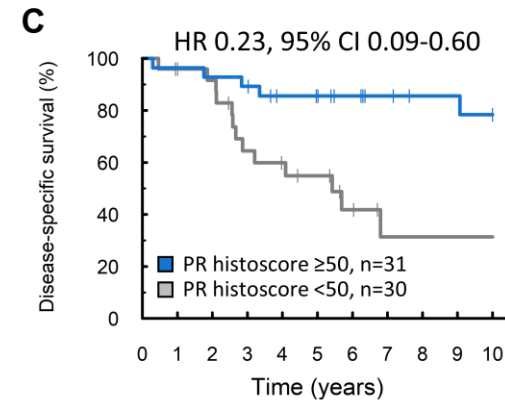
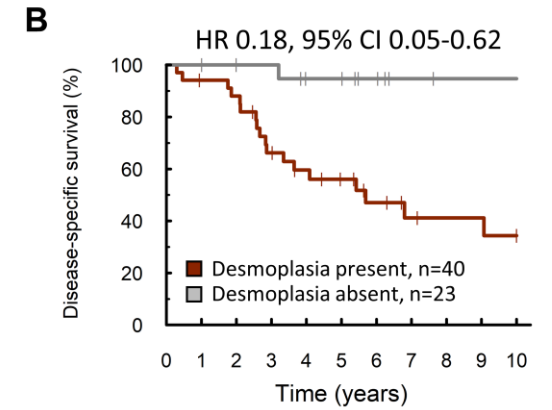
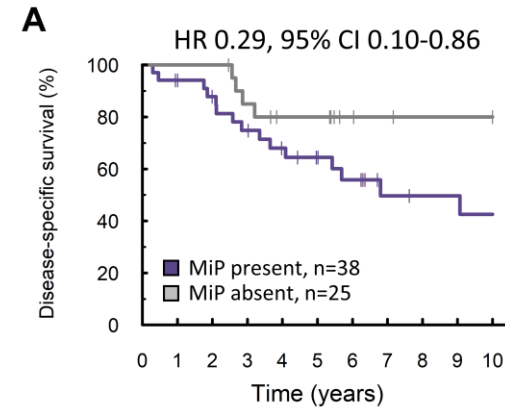
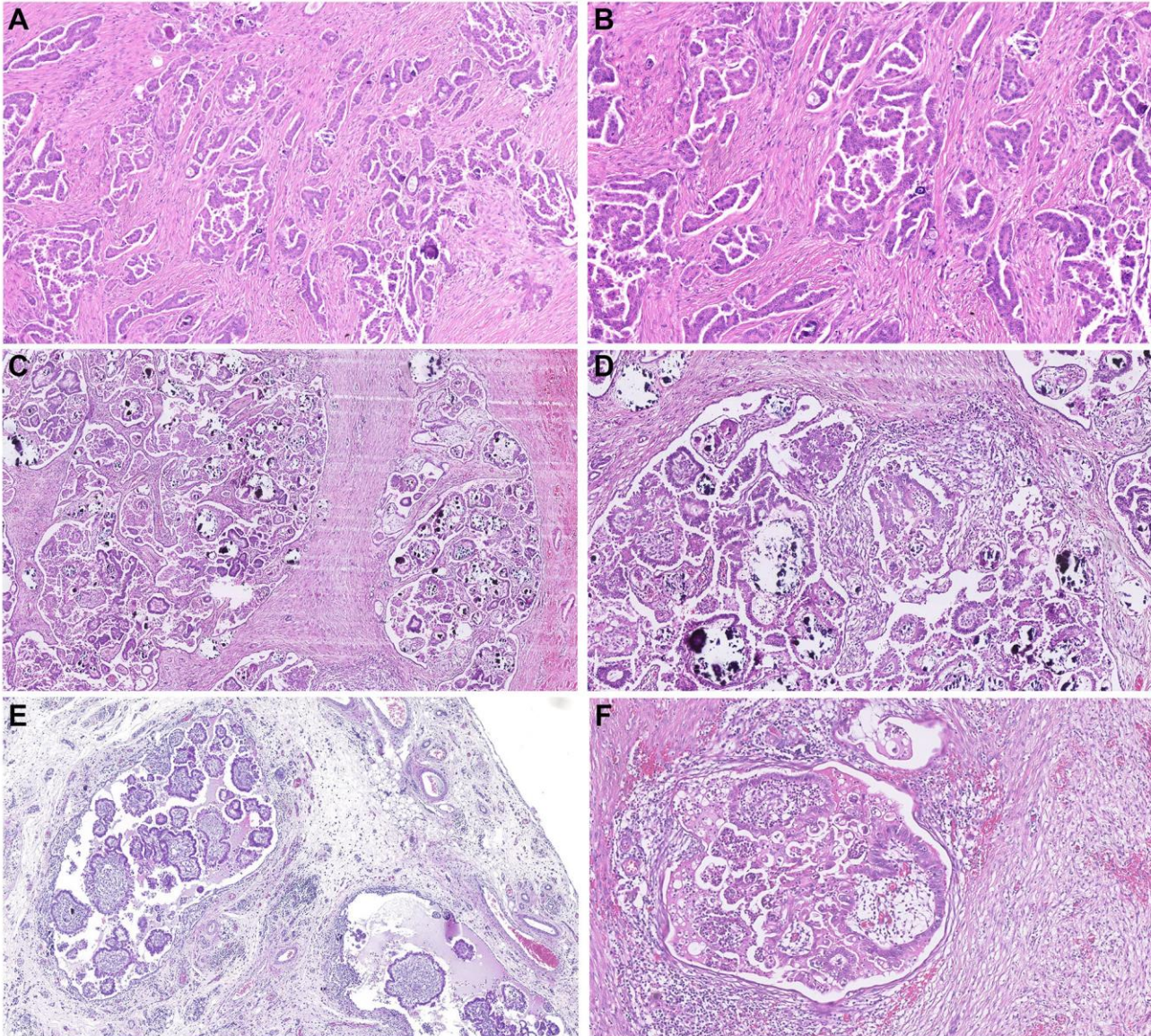
Diagnosis

Low-grade Serous Carcinoma

Low Grade Serous Tumours

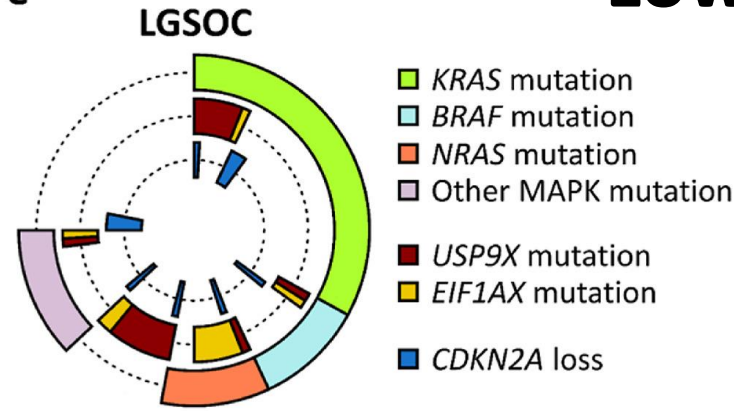
- *BRAF* and *KRAS* mutation common in borderline and invasive tumours (60-65%)
- *TP53* mutation absent and usually diploid
- Fewer karyotypic and other molecular abnormalities than high-grade tumours
- Diagnosis
 - Two-tier grading system based on nuclear atypia alone
 - Malpica A et al Am J Surg Pathol 2007; 31: 1168-74
 - WT1/p53 immunohistochemistry useful but DNA sequencing may be required
- Treatment
 - Differences in chemosensitivity
 - Santillan A et al Int J Gynecol Cancer 2007; 17: 601-606
 - Emerging role for MEK inhibitors (e.g. trametinib)
 - Gershenson DM et al Lancet 2022; 399: 541-553

Low-grade Serous Carcinoma



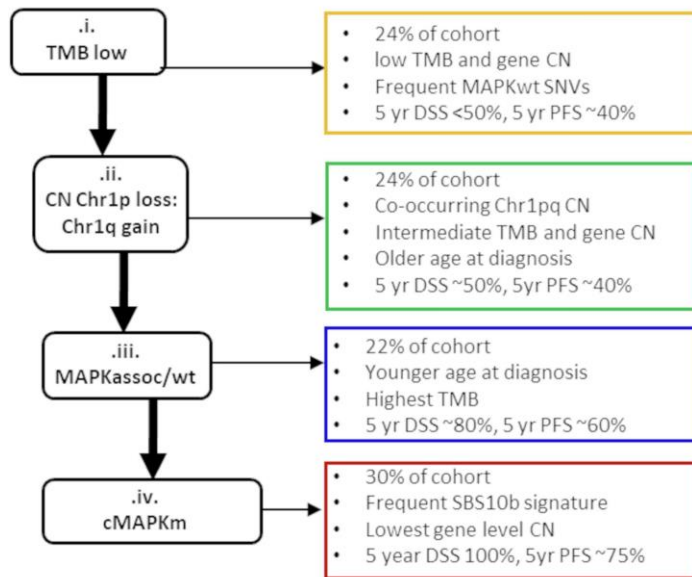
Low-grade Serous Carcinoma

c

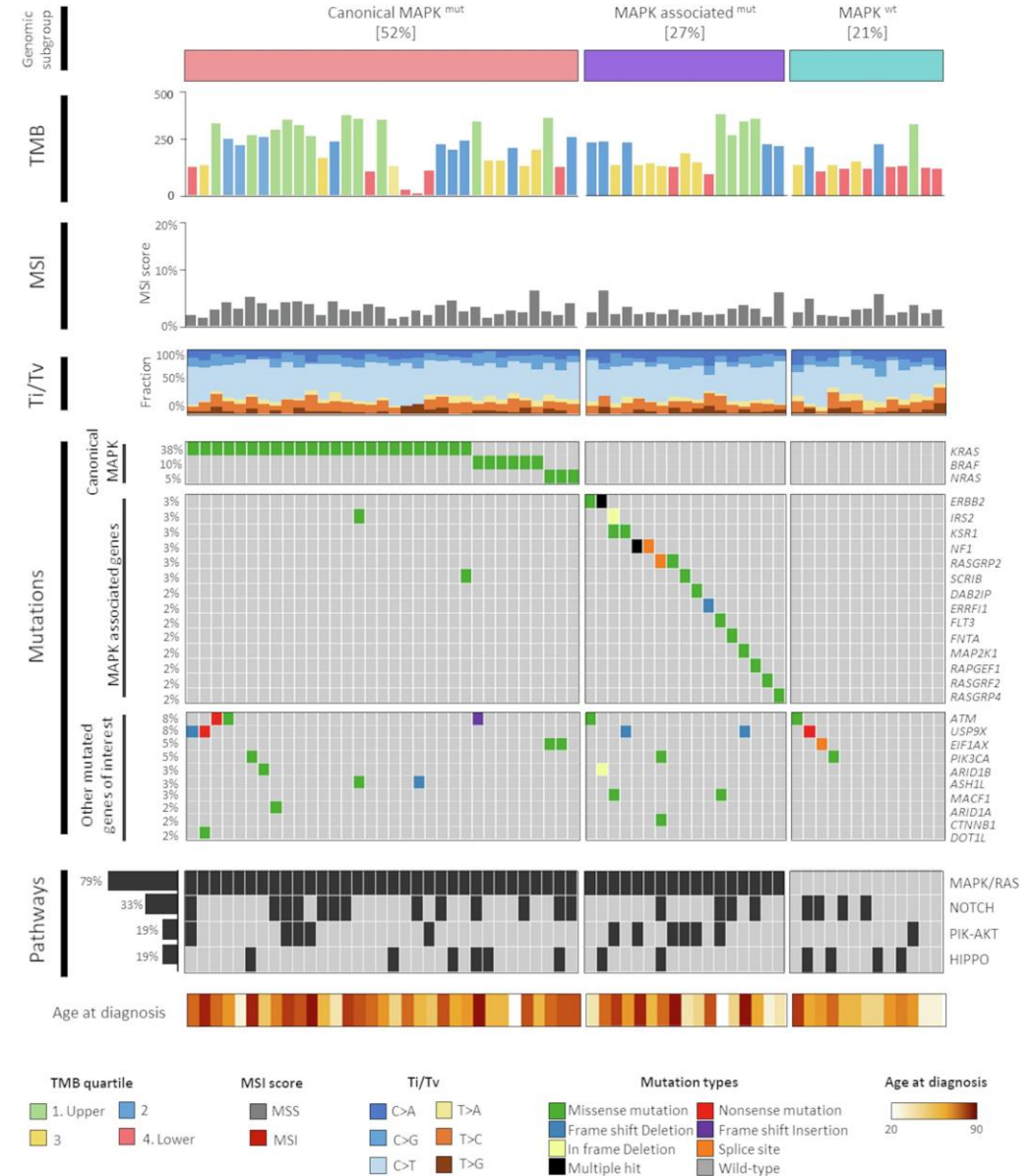
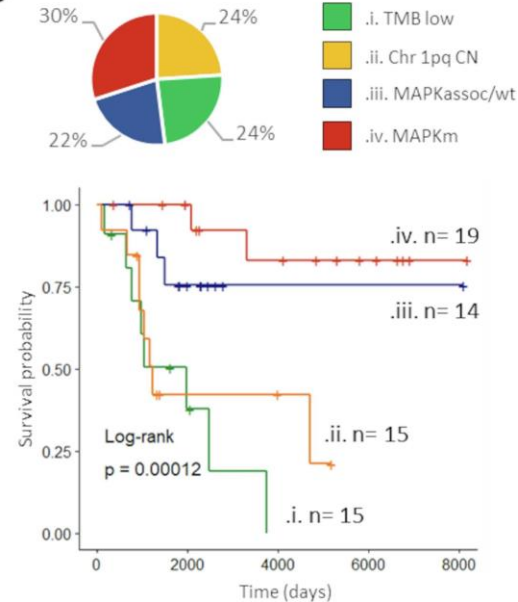


Hollis RL. Cancer Lett 2023; 555: 216057

A



B



Thomson et al, Gynecol Oncol 2023; 174: 157-166

High grade transformation of low grade serous carcinoma?

- Some evidence but rare
- Requires rigorous morphological and molecular assessment
- More work needed at the interface between low grade and high grade serous carcinoma
 - *TP53* wild type high grade serous carcinoma?
 - High grade transformation of low grade serous carcinoma without *TP53* mutation?
- Important to avoid diagnostic and clinical confusion

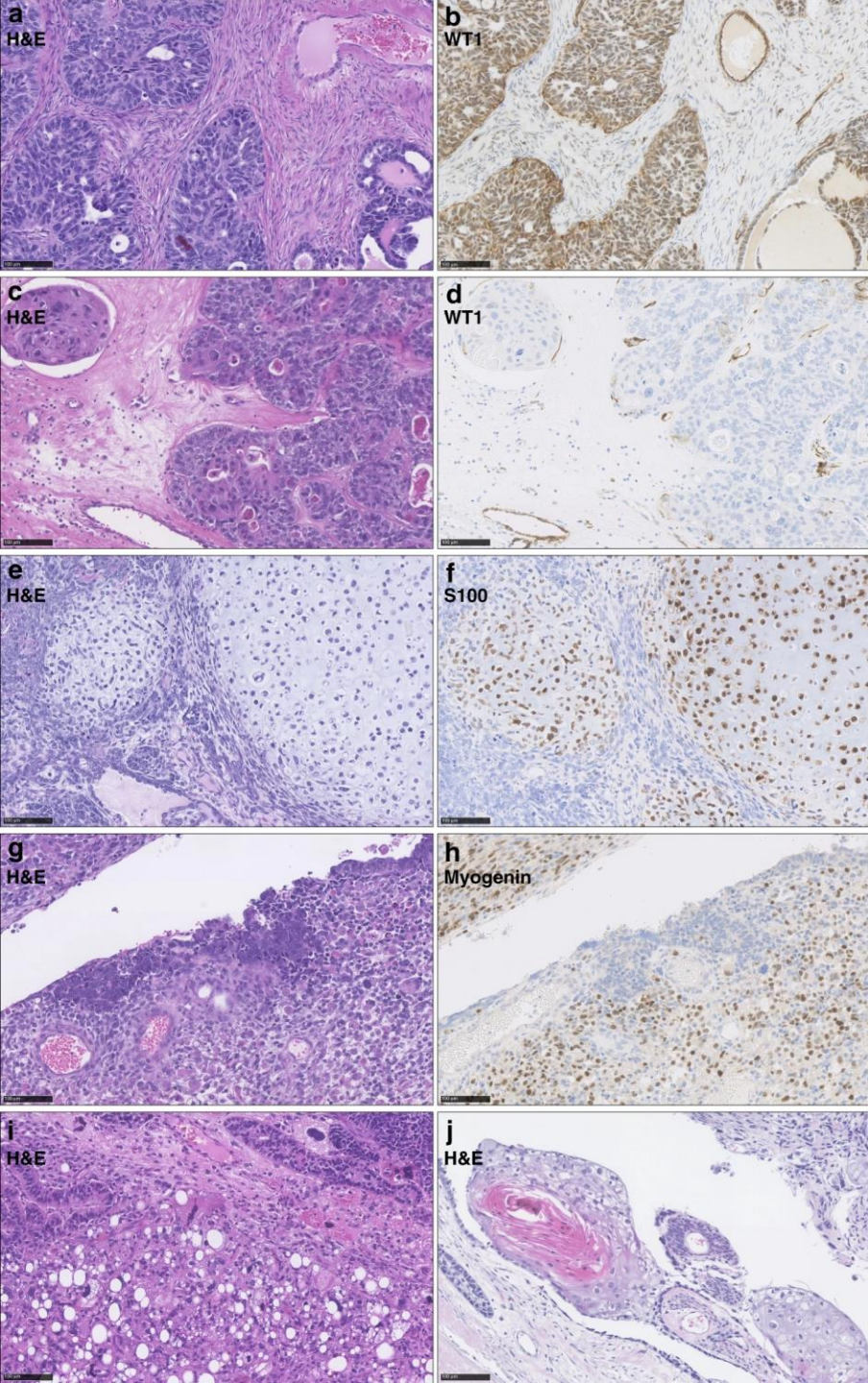
Garg K et al. Int J Gynecol Pathol 2012; 31:423-8

Boyd C & McCluggage WG. Am J Surg Pathol 2012;36:368-75

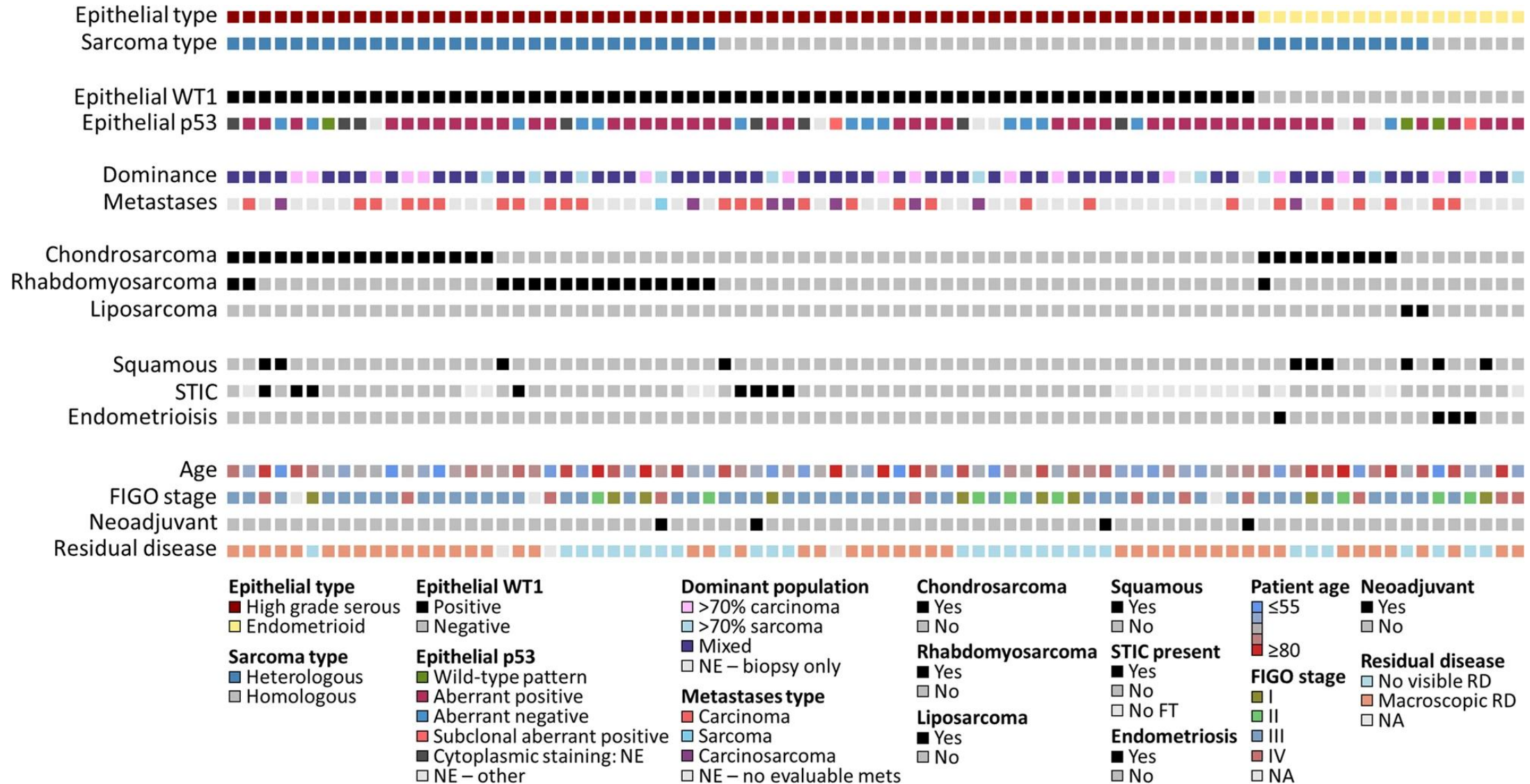
Strickland AL et al. Int J Gynecol Pathol 2023;42:241-246

Carcinosarcoma

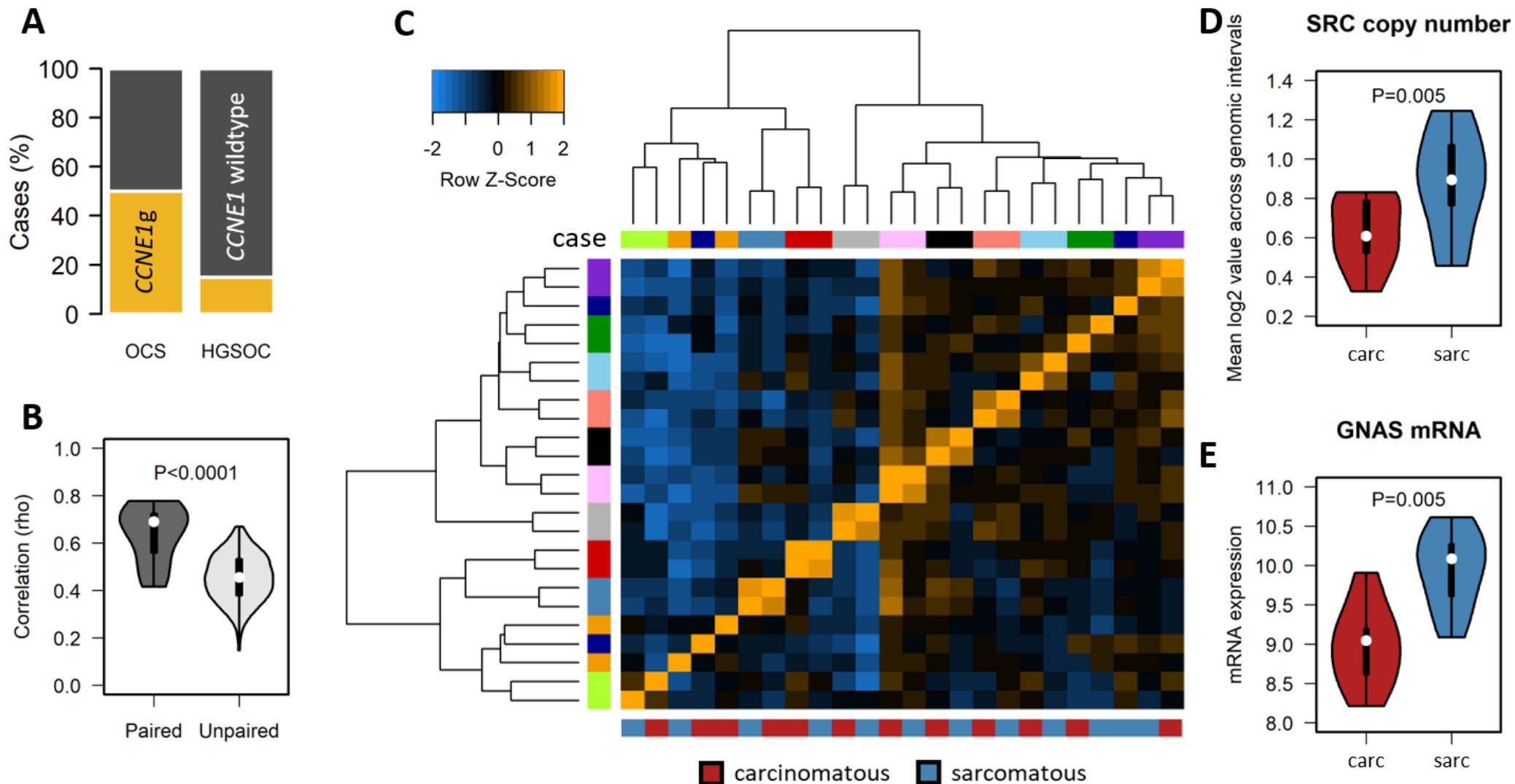
- Not just high-grade serous carcinoma with a sarcomatous component
- Associated with poorer outcome than high-grade serous carcinoma, independent of epithelial type
- Can molecular features help to predict more aggressive behaviour in endometrioid and high-grade serous carcinomas?



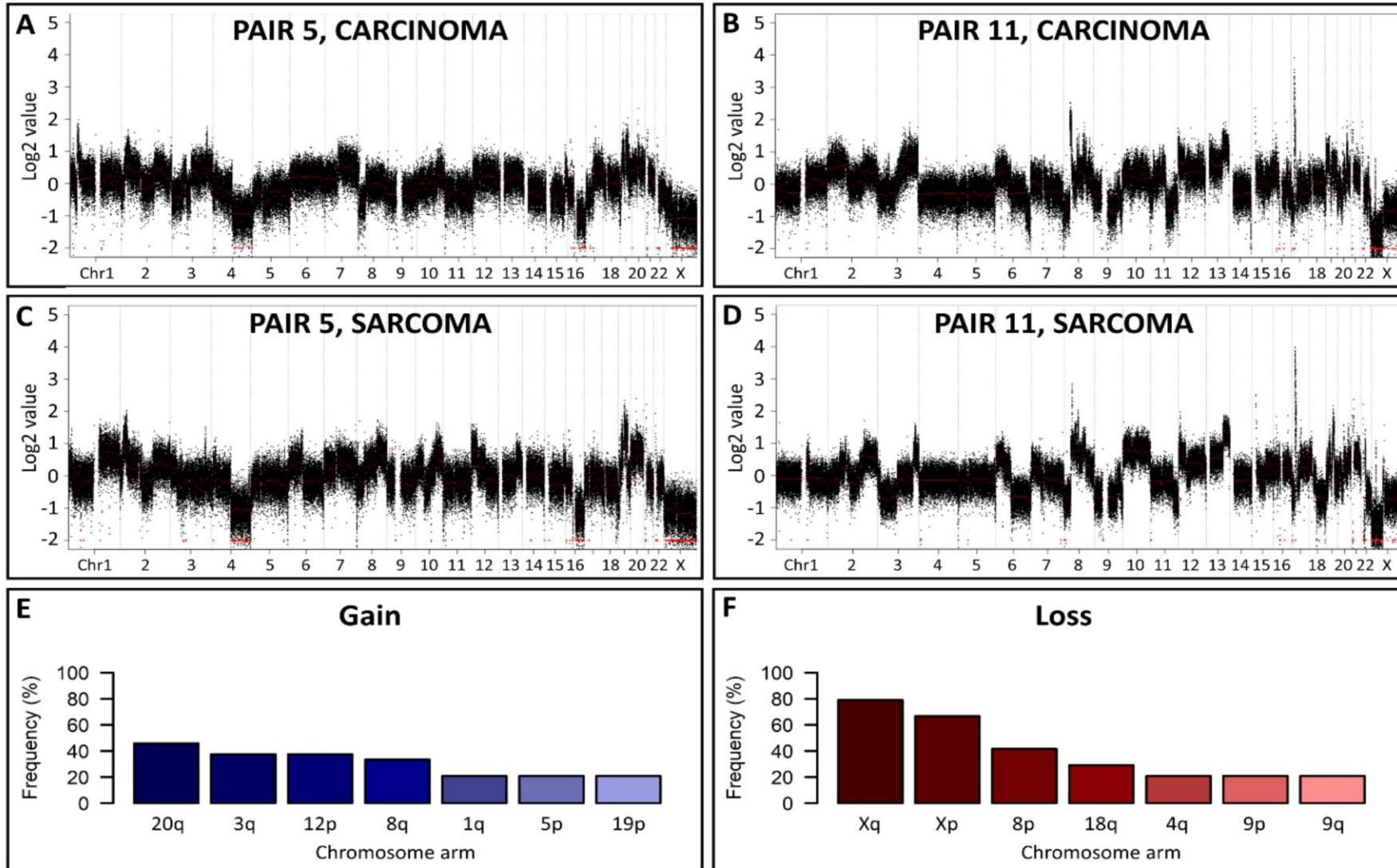
Carcinosarcoma



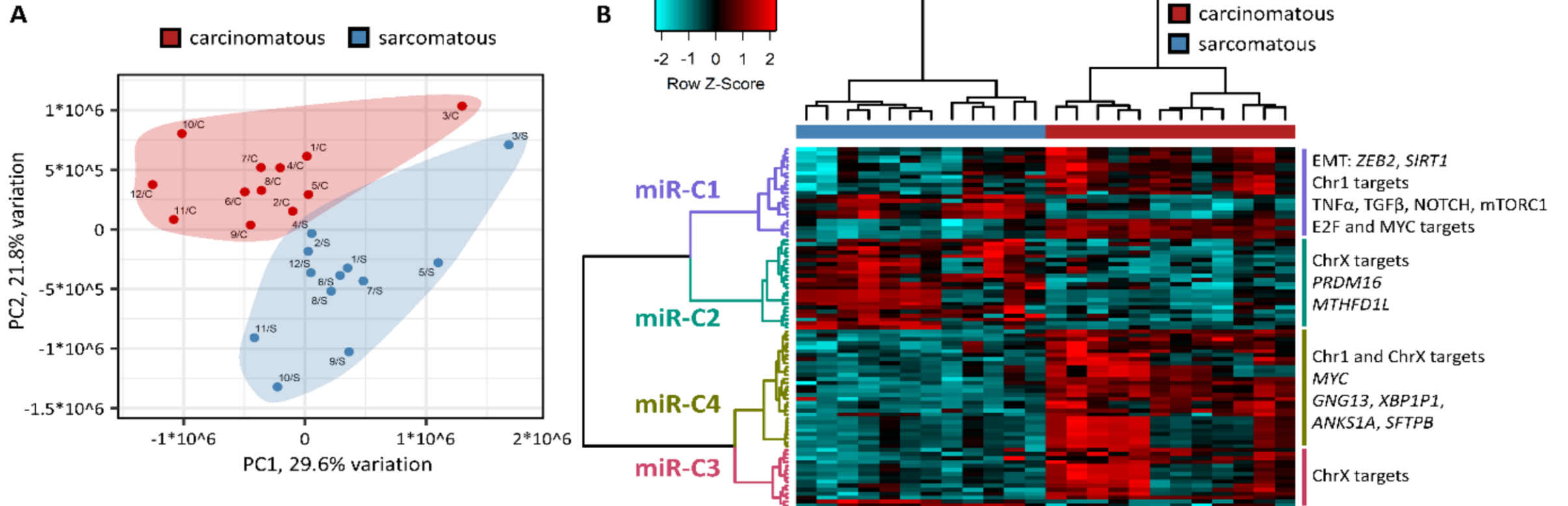
Carcinosarcoma – Copy Number Alteration



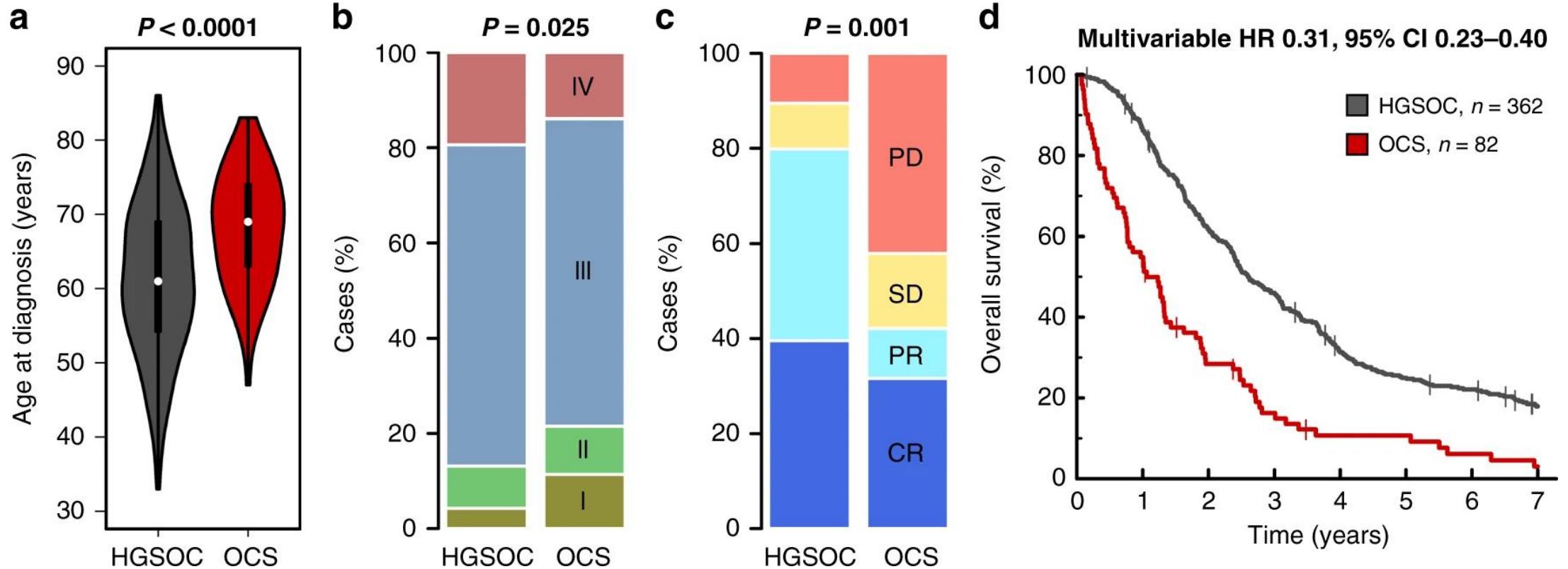
Carcinosarcoma – Copy Number Alteration



Carcinosarcoma – microRNA Analysis



Carcinosarcoma vs High-Grade Serous Carcinoma



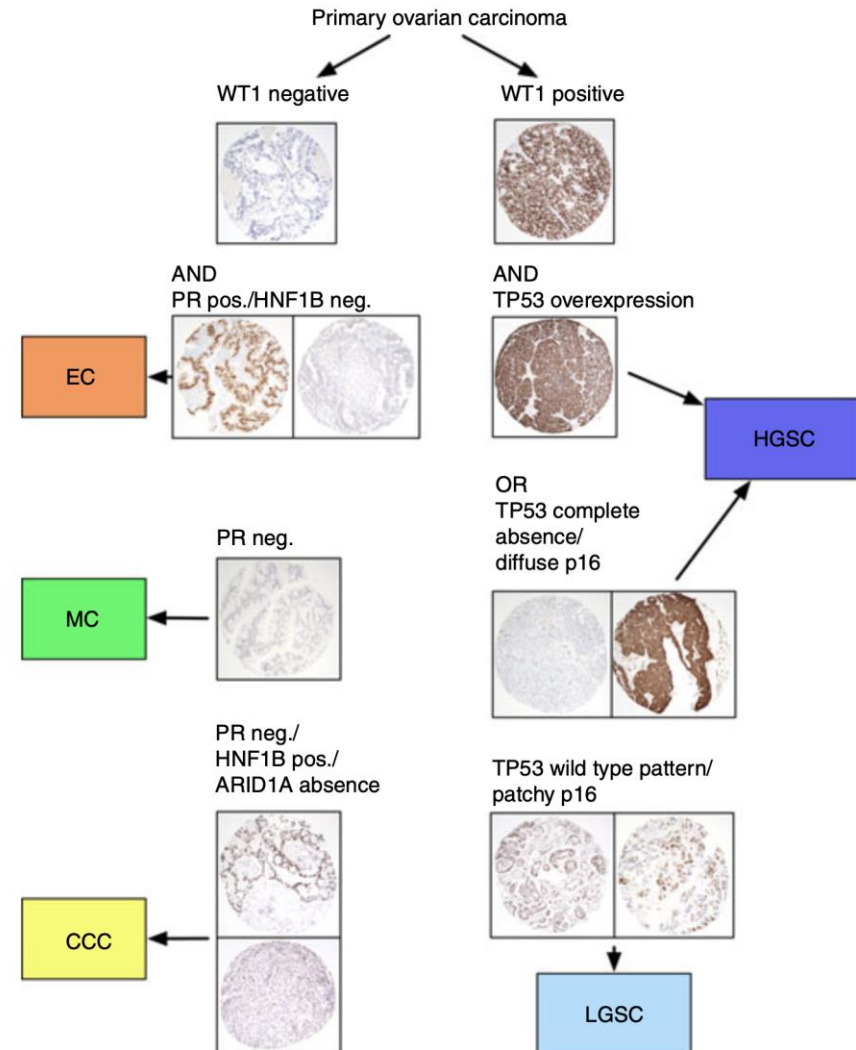
Ovarian Epithelial Tumours

Origin	Fallopian Tube		Endometriosis			Unclear	
	High-Grade Serous	Low-Grade Serous	Endometrioid	Seromucinous	Clear cell	Mucinous	Brenner
Borderline /AP		KRAS BRAF MAP kinase	CTNNB1 TP53 PIK3CA ARID1A PTEN Lynch		ARID1A PIK3CA (TP53) (CTNNB1) (PTEN) Lynch	KRAS HER2 TP53	
Grade 1				Endometrioid			
Grade 2	TP53 BRCA CCNE1						
Grade 3	NF1 RB1 RNA						

← Carcinosarcoma →

Future Directions

- Improved accuracy of primary diagnosis
- Improved stratification within tumour types for therapy
- Development of novel therapies based on improved understanding of tumour type and stratification



Antibody-Drug Conjugates

- A range of targets – HER2, FR α (FOLR1), TROP2, CD30 etc
- Mirvetuximab soravtansine-gynx
 - FDA approved for FR α -Positive, Platinum-Resistant Ovarian Cancer
 - FOLR1 IHC as companion diagnostic

Dumentet et al, Nat Rev Drug Discov 2023; 22: 641-661 (ADC review)

Dilawari et al, Clin Cancer Res 2023; 29: 3835-3840 (FDA approval summary)

Bogani et al, Int J Gynecol Cancer 2024; 34: 469-477 (Clinical review)



